The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,207 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
— Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st Oct.
L. Shannon	4148	800	J. S. Murray	7th Nov.
M. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	14th „
L. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairclough	21st „
— Assam	3033	500	S. F. Cole	28th „
L. Parramatta	4759	900	A. E. Barlow	5th Dec.
M. Pekin	3990	600	A. Symons	12th „
L. Malwa	2933	500	A. W. Adamson	19th „
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	26th „
				1885.
L. Rosetta	3502	700	G. W. Brady	2nd Jan.
M. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	9th „
L. Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1884.
MASSILIA	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	31st Oct.
SUTLEJ	4196	800	A. H. Johnson	14th Nov.
PESHAWUR	[illegible]	600	J. C. Babot	28th „
TASMANIA	[illegible]	800	C. Perrins	12th Dec.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Oct. 23, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Oct. 13, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.		
MANILLA	5,000	750	on Saturday,	1st Nov.
ABYSSINIA	3,500	400	on Monday,	1st Dec.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th November. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines. Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

		£	s.	d.
Via Calais and Dover (Mail)	1st class	7	5	0
Via Dieppe	1st class	5	18	1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th October, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
ELEKTRA (new)	G. Sturli	4,100	600	29th Oct.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th Nov.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000	600	29th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	HP.	To sail. 1884.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000	600	28th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 30, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	About
CLAN CAMERON	2,500	J. R. Kewley	12th Nov.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	C. McMahon	2nd Dec.
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,000	H. L. Wilson.	12th do.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and [illegible] can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers [illegible] splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

CITY [illegible]

THE first class steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER, 3,125 tons, will sail for Liverpool on or about 11th November. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1884. Agents.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

JUST ARRIVED at R. SCOTT and Co. a fresh batch of AUSTRALIAN HORSES, comprising pairs, saddle-hacks and single-harness horses, specially selected by Mr. W. MACKLIN, the largest importer to this country. All are thoroughly trained and can be seen on saddle and harness.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,661 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th October, 1884, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd November, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 6th November, 1884, at 4 p.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th October, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars, sent free on application.

Address, THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAINT RAPHAEL TANNIN WINE.

RICH in strengthening and tonic properties. Easy of digestion and of exquisite taste, it is an invigorating tonic for convalescents and debilitated persons.

Cash Rs. 2-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ALBUMS

FOR PRESENTATION,
In avarity of shapes and sizes.
From Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 100.

	Rs.	a.
The Belgravia Album	14	0
The Juvenile Album	16	0
The Flower and Field Album	25	0
The Crematie Album	30	0
The Alexandra Album	25	0
The Nautical Album	25	0
The Grosvenor Album	18	0
The Album of the Elements	25	0
The British Army Album	45	0
Our Island Home Album	25	0
The Picturesque Album	50	0
The White Flower Album	25	0
Album des Roses	30	0
New Japanesque Album	100	0
Russia Leather large. (Presentation Album)	75 to 100	

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S

FIFTY-RUPEE PRESENTS.

Best Electro-plated Claret-Cup Jugs.
Salvers, Cake Baskets, Centre Pieces.
Dessert Knives and Forks, in cases (6 pairs).
Fish Knives and Forks, in cases (6 of each).
Sets of 6 Salt Cellars and Spoons.
Sets of 4 Fruit Helping Spoons.
Large and handsome Cruet Frames.
Breakfast or Bacon Dishes.
Biscuit Boxes.
Combination Breakfast Frames.
Soda and Brandy Frames.
Inkstands.
And many other articles too numerous to mention.

FIFTY-RUPEE PRESENTS IN SOLID SILVER.

Cigarette Cases, Card Cases, Collarettes.
Necklets and Lockets, Pairs of Bracelets.
Brooch, Earrings and Bracelet, in case.
Two Salt Cellars and Spoons.

FIFTY-RUPEE PRESENTS IN SOLID GOLD.

Lockets, in a variety of beautiful designs.
Pen and Pencil Cases, Compasses.
Rings, Bracelets, Brooch and Earrings.
Necklets, Pendants, Brooches.
Studs and Links, Ear Studs, Crosses.
Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

MAP OF CHINA

AND

SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Rampart Row.

ROOFING TILES of different patterns including INDIAN or MANGALORE, IMPROVED FRENCH, &c., also RIDGES, FLOORING, GARDEN EDGINGS, of high finish and best manufacture by the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, are always in Stock at their Steam Factory at Worlee, and can be had at moderate prices. Periodical contracts entered into with Railway Companies, Municipalities, and Executive Departments in and out of Town at fixed rates. Contracts for Tiling Roofs complete undertaken. Up-country orders promptly executed. For samples and other particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGERS, at the Factory, Worlee, or to

MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
17, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY,
Engravers, Die Sinkers, Relief Stampers, Copper-Plate Printers.

DIE SINKING.

	Rs.	a.
MONOGRAM DIES, 2 letters engraved, from	7	0
DITTO 3 or 4 letters, from	8	0
CREST DIES engraved, from	9	0
CREST AND MOTTO DIES engraved, from	10	0

REGIMENTAL DIES.

Any Regimental Die not in stock will be engraved free of charge on receipt of stamping order for value Rs. 20, the die being the property of this Company.

RELIEF STAMPING.

	Rs.	a.
Stamping 5 quires note paper and 100 envelopes from die, in plain relief	1	0
Ditto ditto ditto in any colour	2	8
Ditto ditto in gold, silver or bronze	5	0

COPPER PLATE ENGRAVING.

	Rs.	a.
Gentleman's Card Plate engraved, 1 line	1	8
Lady's ditto ditto ditto	2	0
Engraving per line extra	1	0
Gentleman's or Lady's Card Plates engraved in old English style, extra	1	0
Invitation Card Plates engraved, from	5	0

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

	Rs.	a.
Gentleman's Best Thin Ivory Cards printed from plate per 100	1	0
Lady's ditto ditto	2	0
Gentleman's Best Thick Ivory Cards, round corners ditto	1	12
Lady's ditto ditto ditto	2	4
Invitation Cards printed from plate, from	5	0

Every description of Office, Commercial and Private Seals, Stamps, &c., engraved.

RUBBER SEALS made to order.

THACKER AND CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers, &c.

THE VERY PERFECTION OF WHISKIES.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen, Cash.

Soft and mellow, pure, delicate and wholesome.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY

TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.

CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month it is a very good Hotel, and I am very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable. It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices.

E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very pleased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here.

WM. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster.

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating my satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility.

J. COLLIER, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortabl and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive.

GEO. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL OF JEWELLERY.

WE have just unpacked a large and beautiful stock of Jewellery selected personally by our Manager during his stay in England, and specially manufactured to our order in 18-carat gold.

Each article is Hall-marked. The stock comprises the Choicest and Newest Designs in

Ladies' Chains.	Gent's Chains.
Ladies' Necklets.	Gent's Studs, Sleeve-links, &c.
Necklets and Bracelets combined.	Gent's Scarf-pins and Rings.
Ladies' Bracelets.	Gent's Lockets.
Ladies' Brooches.	Gent's Charms.
Ladies' Lockets.	Gent's Pencil-cases.
Ladies' Jewelled Rings.	Gent's Rings.
Children's Ear-rings, &c., &c.	Gent's Silver Cigarette Cases.

18-CARAT. 18-CARAT. 18-CARAT.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.
FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.
Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.
Packing in tin lined case Rs. 25.
GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET. BOMBAY.

BERNARD, ASPLEN, & CO,

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
ENGINEERING VALUERS, AND GENERAL BROKERS,
Byculla, Bombay.
Telephone No. 326, Adelphi Hotel.

Traction Engines on springs, with or without Cranes.
Portable Engines.
Semi-Portable Engines.
Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.
Horizontal Engines.
Vertical Engines and Boilers.
Horizontal Winding Engines.
Vertical Hoisting Engines and Boilers.
Compound Portable and Semi-Portable Engines.
Compound Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.
Compound Horizontal Fixed Engines.
High and Low Pressure Launch Engines.

Cornish, Lancashire, Portable, (launch) and other Boilers.
Lathes, Planing Machines.
Shaping, Slotting, Drilling, Screwing, etc.
Pumps of all sizes and descriptions.
Centrifugal Pumps, by Gwynne and others.
Saw Benches, Band Saws for hand or steam power.
Mortar Mills, all sizes.
Corrugated Iron Sheets 6, 7, 8, and 9ft., lengths ready for delivery.
Iron, all sizes ditto. ditto.
Steel ditto. ditto.
Every description of Engineer's and Contractor's Plant ready for delivery.

N.B.—Chief advantages of the Compound Portable and Semi-Portable—1st, by using steam of a high working pressure; 2nd, expanding the steam, so it is discharged very little above atmospheric pressure; 3rd, providing a sensitive governor acting on the expansion gear. The advantages thus gained by the employment of Compound Engines will at once be apparent.

SPIRITS IN JARS.

			Rs.	a.
Scotch Whisky	(per gallon)		9	0
Irish Whisky	do.		9	0
Cognac *	do.		10	12
Cognac * *	do.		11	8
Cognac * * *	do.		13	8
Cognac * * * *	do.		15	8
Jars	(Capacity one gallon)	each	2	0
Jars	(„ two „)	each	3	0
Jars	(„ four „)	each	4	0
Plated Lock Taps		each	4	8

The Jars may be returned for re-filling.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring, and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

THE WATER OF LIFE.

SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular, good quality Cognac is Cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whiskey that is sold here. We offer good Cognac, at Rs. 24 per dozen, nett Cash-duty paid. It is worthy of recommendation.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

ALEX. FERGUSON AND COMPANY,

DISTILLERS, GLASGOW.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in India for the above firm's celebrated "Breadalbane" brand of SCOTCH WHISKIES, well-known in America, Australia and China.

These Whiskies are of high character, fully matured, and we have every confidence in recommending them to consumers.

We have stocks in quarter casks 3 O.P., at Rs. 9 per gallon, cask included, and in cases of one dozen at Rs 20 nett.

We guarantee each bottle to contain the *sixth* part of a *gallon* and each case contains *two gallons.*

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
MILITARY SQUARE
BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
HIGHEST AWARD GOLD MEDAL AND CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS. PERINET & FILS OF REIMS

BEG to announce, that anxious to extend the Trade in India of their Champagnes which are so well and favourably known in England, they have appointed Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. Agents for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and have instructed them to quote Rs. 56 per dozen Quarts. Pints Rs. 3 extra. Less an allowance for cash.

NOTICES.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,
Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana,
With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.

TERMS MODERATE.

The Hotel being a detached building possesses every advantage.

TAYLOR'S COLABA HOTEL, BOMBAY,

IS situated in a healthy position on the sea-shore, west of the Island, and is open all round to the sea breeze. It has the advantages of being far away from the noise and confusion of the Traffic of the Town, while it is within five minutes' drive by rail, car, or carriage of all the business places; and within five minutes' walk of the Swimming Bath.

The Hotel stands in its own grounds, surrounded by a garden.

TERMS MODERATE.
Proprietress, Mrs. TAYLOR.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,

SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to
THE MANAGER.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
rice Re. 1. Postage half anna.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

CALLIAN MOTEE & CO.
FANCY MART, PICQUET-ROAD,
Near the old Sailors' Home.

CALLIAN MOTEE & CO. beg to inform the public that from WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, for a period of fifteen days, GOODS of various description WILL BE SOLD at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh Stock expected shortly. All the pieces have the prices marked on them per yard, and constituents are requested to make offers for any goods they may require.

No reasonable offer will be declined.

THE GOODS CONSIST OF—

LADIES' REQUISITES, BONNETS, FEATHERS, GLOVES, LACES, SILKS, SATINS, POMPADOURS, CHECKS, MERINOES, and other cloths too numerous to mention.

A TRIAL INSPECTION IS SOLICITED.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:

AHMEDABAD,	KHANGAUM,
BROACH,	KURRACHEE,
HOOBLEE,	OOMRAOTTEE,
INDORE,	POONA,

CURRENT deposit accounts opened.

DEPOSITS received for 12 months fixed at 4 per cent. interest and for shorter periods at rates subject to arrangement.

Government, Railway, Municipal and other SECURITIES and SHARES received for safe custody; purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected.

LOANS granted on Government and other securities, and on Goods and Bullion.

Copies of the Bank's Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branches.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICIES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

INDIAN 'XMAS CARDS.

SIX different designs of INDIAN Views and Scenes, decorated with INDIAN Plants, etc., by an eminent artist, and beautifully executed in the highest style of Chromoprint by one of the greatest firms in Europe. Especially suited for sending home. Price of each Card, with envelope, Re 1; 12 Cards for Rs. 9. post free. 6 Cards for Rs. 5, post-free.

Published by the
BASEL MISSION BOOK DEPOSITORY,
(South Canara.) MANGALORE.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, on account of the MOHURRUM HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1884.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price Re 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS and verbal offers will be received in November next up to 11-30 a.m. at the Offices of the Commissariat Store-keeper General, Bombay, and of the Executive Commissariat Offices at Bombay and at Karachi, and up to noon at the other respective Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for 1885-86, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Commissariat Store-keeper Genl., Bombay	Hired boat tonnage and Sea and land carriage.	Under Schedul No. 23	Tenders to be received on 10th November 1884.
	Hired Biggaries and Hamallage ...	Do. No. 36	
Karachi	Hired boats tonnage and sea and land carriage.	Do. No. 23	Do. 10 ..
Poona	Steam coal. English north country.	Do. No. 25	do.
Bombay ...... Poona	Gin, Champane, Lime-juice, Lemonade, &c.	Do. No. 26	Do. 10 ..
Ahmednagar.. Mhow	Arrowroot, Tapioca, Sago, &c.	Do. No. 27	Do. 13 ..
Nusserabad ...	Firewood and Charcoal.	Do. No. 28	Do. 13 ..
Neemuch .. Karachi	Coffee.	Do. No. 29	Do. 13
Hyderabad.. Deesa.........	Straw, Paddy or Rice.	Do. No. 32	Do. 17 ..
Belgam....... Ahmedabad	Butter, Milk and Chickens	Do. No. 37	Do. 17 ..

No tenders will be received at Mhow, for the supply of Straw, Paddy or Rice, under schedule No. 32.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent., on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

The successful bidder will have to lodge a deposit of 10 per cent on the amount of the bid for the due fulfilment of his Contract, which deposit will be forfeited to Government in the event of any delay, evasion, or breach on his part to carry on or perform the terms of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel.
For Acting Commissary-General.
sary-General's Office, Bombay, 7th Oct., [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ON and after 1st November, 1884, the Head Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, will be REMOVED from Gunpowder-road, Mazagon, to the building known as Barrack Master's Office, Military Store Lane, Fort.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt.-Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer Bombay Defences.

NOTICE is hereby given that my partnership with Mr. NEMCHUND VUSSONJEE trading in Bombay and Calcutta under the names and style of NEMCHUND VUSSONJI and BHAGWANDASS VUSSONJI respectively, is dissolved with our mutual consent from the 1st of Asso Soodi, Samvat 1940, and the business of the said firms will in future be conducted by NEMCHUND VUSSONJI under the same names and style. Also it is intimated hereby that I have allowed my name to be used in the said firms only for two years in terms of the Release passed between us but will not be in any way responsible for such user and that I have now no interest whatsoever in the said two firms and will NOT be RESPONSIBLE in any way for their debts.

Any one having claims against the old firms shall put them forward to Nemchund Vussonji within 14 days, after which I shall not be responsible for the same.—Dated this 27th October, 1884.

ભગવાનદાસ વસનજી.
(s. d.) BHAGWANDASS VUSSONJI.

THE GORDON MILLS, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November, 1884, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, situate at No. 5, Hornby-row, to pass the following special resolution :—

That the regulations of the Company shall be and the same are hereby amended by adding thereto the following regulation :—

7-A. The Company may in accordance with the provisions of "The Indian Companies' Act 1882" from time to time reduce its capital whether paid-up or un-called or unpaid-up and whether by reduction of the number of its shares or of their nominal value respectively or otherwise and may cancel any unallotted shares or lost capital or any capital un-represented by available assets and may pay off any capital which may be in excess of the wants of the Company and the Company shall have power to consolidate or subdivide its shares or any of them into shares of a larger or smaller amount.

By order of the Directors, for the Gordon Mills, Limited
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th October, 1884.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Cash Bazaar, Limited, will be held at the Offices of Messieurs Macfarlane and Edgelow, No. 15, Rampart Row, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November, 1884, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on Friday, the 24th instant :—

RESOLUTION—

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following :—

The following clauses shall be inserted after clause 7 in Article 98, namely,—

"7 A—They may from time to time at their direction borrow from the Directors, Members, or other Persons any sum or sums of money for the purposes of the Company."

"7 B—They may raise or secure the repayment of such monies in such manner and upon such terms and conditions in all respects as they think fit, and in particular by mortgage or charge of all or any part of the property of the Company."

By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. SILLITOE,
Manager and Secretary.

Dated this 27th day of October, 1884.

JUST ARRIVED!
A LARGE SELECTION OF
PHOTO. FRAMES
IN PLUSH, LEATHER, WOOD, &c.,
PHOTO. ALBUMS
IN MOROCCO, CALF, RUSSIA AND PLUSH.
OLEOGRAPHS IN GREAT VARIETY.
WRITING CASES, &c.
SILVER PLATED

Ice-water Pitchers.	Cake Baskets.
Butter Dishes.	Tea Sets, &c.

Also a large selection of
MAPPIN AND WEBB'S CUTLERY,
Including

Pen-knives,	Sporting-knives,
Razors,	Gent's Instrument Cases,

And Ladies' Cases of Scissors.

A great variety of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, in latest designs, now to hand.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co.'s Branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No 81 of 1884.
B. SAZBA .... Plaintiff.
vs.
N. SAZBA .... Defendant.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed by the High Court in the above suit, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst. sale to commence at 1 p.m., in Apollo-street, No. 28, first floor of the Sassoon Building, opposite to the Share Bazaar, the following :—

Blackwood and teakwood office furniture, consisting of writing tables, chairs, cupboards, copying press, pigeon-hole, 1 iron safe.

A large assortment of various descriptions of English and Gujratee types, brass rulers, galleys, lithographic press and stones, inking tables. Mattresses, moulds, punches, chases, wooden types, &c., &c., the property belonging to the Asiatic Printing Press.

One foolscape size printing press (quite new)

The property is now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 1st day of November, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, military square, on the third floor of Messrs Bodger, Warburton & Co.'s office the valuable and handsome household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, lamps, handsome oleographs, &c., the whole of the property belonging to John A. Kirkbride, Esquire, the agent of Silber and Flemming of London. The same comprises plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best platedware spoons and forks, table cutlery, French polished teakwood furniture such as a set of teakwood dining tables in 3 pieces, drawing-room, pier, oval writing and Madras pattern dressing and wash hand tables, marble top, round tables and teapoys, drawing-room, very low, folding, reclining and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, side-boards book-stands, chiffoneers, screens bedsteads, handsome almara with mirror glass gown-press, dressing-table with dressing-glass, bath dispense and cook-room furniture, cooking utensils &c., &c.

The property will be on view on Thursday and Friday.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay 28th October 1884.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

KANNY AND CO.
HAVE REMOVED
TO
NO. 9 MEADOW-STREET,
Next door to
MR. D. MACROPOLO,
The Tobaconist.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.				
Do.	F	do.		do.
Do.	FF	do.		do.
Do.	FFF	do.		do.
Do.	FO	do.		do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.	
Do.	FF	do.		do.
Do.	FFF	do.		do.
lb. tins		do.		do.
Do.	FF	do.		do.
Do.	FFF	do.		do.
Do.	A W/I American	do.		do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.		do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.		per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

"ROUGH ON RATS"

CLEARS out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Bed-bugs, Beetles, Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks, Gophers. Druggists. Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the lightest, quietest, simplest, and most perfectly constructed of all machines yet manufactured. They have more special features to commend, and are the reigning soverign of all Sewing Machines.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Perozshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Edulijee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

PERFUMES for the POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF. LUNDBORG'S EDENIA and MARECHAL NIEL, Rs. 2. TALLY HO and FASCINATION, Re. 1-8 per bottle, just received.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

JUST RECEIVED Plush Photo Frames, Plush Bags, Gladstone Bags, Toys, Inkstands, and Fancy Goods, PRICES CHEAPER than other firms—Shroff Brothers.

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES (Treadle) by S. Davis Company, London, Rs. 45. Week's free trial and three years' guarantee. Apply Shroff Brothers, near Crawford Market.

XMAS CARDS from best makers, the largest stock to select from.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

AUCTION SALE of the late Captain J. Knott's valuable household furniture, a D. B. C. F. Gun, &c., at No. 17, Middle Colaba, to-day, at 1 p.m.

RELATIONS of the late Thomas Spence, of Sholapore, please communicate with M. E. Thompson, Engineer, s.s. Othello Prince's Docks, Bombay.

WANTED, by a single Gentleman, APARTMENTS near or in the Fort, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board. Address J. C. U., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, CLERK, experienced in Railway Stores. State age, salary expected. References to Deputy Agent, West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway, Marmagao.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART-ROW, WEST, BOMBAY.

MANILLA ROPE, extra quality, for sale. Apply RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

CIDER.—GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. Qts. Rs. 5-3 ; pints Rs. 3-3.—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

JUST ARRIVED ARISTONS (by s.s. Hydaspes) with 12 music papers, Rs. 45.—L. STEFFENAUER, Watch-maker, 8, Church-gate-street, Fort.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now open to visitors. There are Parbul House and Stearn's House to be let for cold season.

WORTH A TRIAL.—All wool tweed suits, Rs. 17. Trousers, Rs. 8-8. Nett Cash. JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Meadow-street, Fort.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S SCOTCH WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Club and Yacht Club. Importers, PHIPSON & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

SPECIALITIES !—Just arrived new Tweeds. new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nansee Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each. Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS in great Variety from Rs. 6 to 14. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit Warehouse, Bombay.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 32 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

INDIAN JEWELLERY, Indian Curiosities. Prices lower than elsewhere.—KANNY & Co. Watch-makers and Jewellers, 9, Meadow-street. Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade Bombay.

FOR SALE, a very handsome, well-matched pair of Hungarian horses, 16 hands high. For particulars apply to R. SCOTT & Co., Girgaum, where they can be seen by appointment.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

A MARKED PREFERENCE was again shown last year in favour of the Standard Life Office by persons desiring the benefits of Life Assurance; and the New Assurances granted on carefully selected lives were in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch Life Offices. Forms on application at Bombay Branch Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, also a splendid selection of goods suitable for Christmas presents.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo-street.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for	10	Incandescent Lamps	..	Rs.	350
Do.	40	do.	...	"	750
Do.	for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.	..	"	1,20
Do.	8	do. 500	do.	"	1,200
Do.	20	do. 500	do.	"	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light han any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-street

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

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I HAVE the pleasure to draw the attention of constituents and the public for an inspection of the following goods JUST ARRIVED per s.s Hazara and Rosetta. They are selected from the latest designs and patterns, and of the best materials obtainable in the London and Continental Markets.

Suits from these excellent materials made promptly and of the best fit and latest fashion.

Ellwood's Black Felt Hats high and low Crowns.
" White and brown Hunting Hats.
" Madras Felt Helmets.
Christy's Drab Terai Hats.
Hawke's Cork Patent Helmets.
Assorted Tweed Hats.
Seal and Mosquash Caps, some with flaps.
Gent's Velvet Smoking Caps.
" and Ladies Silk Umbrellas, some with Ivory handles.
Assorted fancy Bows and Neckties.
Shirt Collars of all descriptions.
Argosy Braces.
Gentleman's White Kid Gloves.
Railway Kegs and Counterpanes.
Damask Linen, 90" broad for table cloths.
Do. Napkins.
Turkish and other Linen Towels.
Red and White Blankets.
Rug Straps.
Bed ord cord for riding Breeches.
White Flannel for suits and Cricketing Suits.
Foot ball Gurnzies.
Merino do.
White, Warm do.
Gent's Merino and warm half Hose.
Black and blue worsted Coatings.
Colored Coatings.
Black and Blue Serge.
Cashmeres and Tweeds for Suits and Trowserings.
Fancy Walking Sticks, &c., &c.
Iron Safes.

24th Oct., 1884.
ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow-street, Fort.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

QUICK, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. Druggists. Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest :—

5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Fort.

BENEDICTINE, BENEDICTINE,
From the Abbey of Fécamp, France.
THE BEST LIQUEUR,
ANTI-CHOLERAIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
Price, Rs. 72 per case.

THE following consignment is just landed from the s. s. "City of Venice," shipped by the celebrated firm, Messrs. WHEELER & Co., of Belfast:—

Guinness Stout, Quarts	per dozen	Rs.	5	10
Do. Pints	"	"	3	10
Bass' Ale Quarts	"	"	5	11
Do. Pints	"	"	3	11
Ginger Ale	"	"	2	14
Champagne Cider	"	"	5	0
Phosphozone	"	"	4	0
Raspberry Vinegar Cordial	"	"	11	11
Cinnamon Cordial	"	"	11	11
Lime Juice Syrup	"	"	11	11
Lager Beer, reputed, Quarts	"	"	4	12
Do. Pints	"	"	3	10

All in splendid condition. Apply at Godown No. 12, Hornjee-street, Elphinstone Circle, next door to Rubattino Company's Godown, for not less than one dozen of any of the above.

CELEBRATED

LOCHDHU and V. O. S., very old SHAMROCK WHISKY as supplied to the leading Clubs in the United Kingdom, can now be had from our

SOLE AGENT—JOHN M. HEYN,
25, APOLLO-STREET, BOMBAY.

These well-known blends stand second to none in regard to quality, and have obtained five Gold Medals for excellence, one of which was awarded at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1884.

KIRKER, GREER & CO., Limited,
BELFAST AND GLASGOW,
DISTILLERS

PRICE LIST OF WINES, BEER, &c.

		Qts.		Pints.	
CHAMPAGNE.					
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	Per doz. Rs.	55	0	Rs. 29	0
Jules Mumm's	"	40	5	22	0
STILL HOCKS.					
Laubenheimer	Per doz.	16	0	9	0
Deidesheimer	"	16	0	9	0
Geisenheimer	"	18	0	10	0
Leibfraumilch	"	21	0	11	8
Steinwein	"	21	0	..	
Hochheimer Berg	"	24	0	13	0
Rudesheimer	"	27	0	14	8
Marcobrunner	"	30	0	16	0
Queen Victoria Berg	"	34	0	..	
SHERRY.					
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor	Per doz.	30	0	..	
Madeira, superior	"	28	0	..	
Dinner Sherry	"	24	0	..	
Extra Quality	"	15	0	..	
CLARET.					
Petit Madoc, superior	Per doz.	9	8	5	0
St. Julien	"	10	0	5	8
Chateau La Rose	"	24	0	13	0
Chateau Margaux	"	30	0	16	0
STILL BURGUNDY.					
Volnay	Per doz.	21	0	..	
Chambertin	"	27	0	..	
BEER.					
Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	Per doz.	5	12	3	12
McEwan's Beer	"	4	8	3	8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton and Co.	"	4	14	3	0
Vienna Beer	"	6	4	4	2
Kaiser Bier	"	5	12	3	12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	"	5	12	3	12
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.					
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	Per doz.	17	0	..	
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom	"	16	0	..	
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks		26	0	..	
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	"	21	0	..	
BRANDIES.					
Exshaw's No. 1	Per doz.	37	0	..	
Do. No. 2	"	23	0	..	
Hennessy's ***	"	36	0	..	
Do. **	"	33	0	..	
Do. *	"	30	0	..	
Barton's * (Peg Brandy)	"	22	0	..	
Do. ** (Full flavored)	"	26	0	..	
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy)	"	30	0	..	
Charles Lervoire's Finest Cognac ** very old	"	34	0	..	
WHISKY.					
James Watson and Co. Fine old Scotch Whisky	Per doz.	20	0	..	
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's)	"	22	0	..	
Do. do. do. (Special Reserve)	"	24	0	..	
PORTS.					
Barton's Best Invalid	Per doz.	24	0	..	
Oporto	"	18	0	..	
Fort, usual quality	"	15	0	..	
LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.					
Benedictine	Per bottle	3	0	..	
Chartreuse, Yellow	"	5	0	..	
Do. Green	"	6	0	..	
Creme de Noyeau	"	2	8	1	8
Maraschino de Zara	"	3	0	1	12
Curacao	"	..		1	12
Dr Seigert's Angostura Bitters per doz.		22	0	..	
Vermouth	"	15	0	..	
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's)	"	15	0	..	

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
9, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.
Bombay, 1st Oct. 1884.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co.; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

THAT HUSBAND OF MINE

three times the man he was before he began using Wells' Health Renewer. Druggists. Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A BENEFICED CLERGYMAN (M.A. Oxford, Exhibitioner and Classman) and his wife, living in a healthy and bracing part of Yorkshire, are desirous of obtaining two or three companion pupils to educate with their own children. Large house and grounds, careful supervision, home comforts, resident governess, modern accomplishments, great educational advantages. Terms £100 a year. Indian pupils met if desired on arrival. Address Mrs. T. G. DAVIES, The Vicarage, Batley, Yorkshire, England.

ST. MARGARET'S HALL, BOURNEMOUTH, England.—Misses EDMUNDS receive Gentlemen's daughters for complete Education. First class professors and resident foreign governesses. Full success in the Local Examinations. References kindly permitted to the Right Hon. H. FAWCETT, Postmaster General, JOHN ELPHINSTONE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, and Dr. GEO. SINCLAIR, Kolhapur.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179. BREACH CANDY ROAD,
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yards (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.
MESS, CLUB, AND GENERAL SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

OILMANSTORES and goods of any description supplied according to order from stocks here, or from home direct from the Manufacturers, to any port. They are carefully selected, Packing receiving special attention. Stores, &c, &c., can be supplied from the different London co-operative societies at catalogued prices, without the necessity of our constituents becoming shar holders or ticket-holders. Price Lists can be obtained on application or sent free to any address.

WM. WATSON & Co.
Bombay—28, Apollo-street.
London—27, Leadenhall-street.

TOUGHENED CRYSTAL for Tumblers.
TOUGHENED CRYSTAL for Wine Glasses.
TOUGHENED CRYSTAL for Finger Glasses.
TOUGHENED CRYSTAL for Lamp Glasses.

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD TOUGHENED GLASS is justly celebrated for its EXTRAORDINARY STRENGTH, and it is now in use in MANY THOUSANDS of Hotels, Buffets, Hospitals Schools and other Establishments, Public and Private.

Order it at the SHOP or STORE where you deal or Wholesale of the

TOUGHENED GLASS CO., Ld.,
75, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE
AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo on the Maidan, 5 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Croma (s), from Shields ; Antoinette [illegible] York ; and Massilia (s), London.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Assyria (s), for Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s Nizam [illegible] Hall entered, and the s.s. Assam left, the dock on Sunday ; the s.s. Schaldis and Knight of St. Patrick entered it yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 6 :—

March	Juniata	M. Curry.
Overture	La Part du Diable	Auber.
Valse	Flower Show	Coote.
Grand Selection	Irish Melodies	Maanen,
Valse	Hochzeitareigen	Gung'l.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY.—At a meeting of the shareholders of this company held last evening in the Fort, the resolutions which had been passed at a general meeting held on the 10th inst. were confirmed.

THE MAHOMEDAN PREACHING INSTITUTION.—The honorary secretary, Said Mahomed Araby, of the Mahomedan Preaching Institution, Bombay, gratefully acknowledges the sum of Rs. 200, contributed by His Excellency the Persian Consul-General, Mirza Usoof Khan Bahadoor, towards the charity funds of the institution.

POLO.—The game this afternoon is :—

BLACK AND YELLOW.		WHITE.
Mr. Arthur.	*vs.*	Mr. Bankier.
Capt. Olivier.		Mr. Conroy.
Mr. Pease.		Mr. King.
Mr. Savile.		Mr. Macdonald.
Mr. Wallace.		Mr. Remington.
		Mr. Slater.

Play to begin at 5 p.m.

THE RECENT FIRE AT LOHAR CHAWL.—The boy Venayek Purshotum—who sustained extensive burns at the fire that broke out at the house of Purshotum Succaram in Lohar Chawl on the evening of the 13th instant, by the upsetting of a tin of kerosine oil—died yesterday morning at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. On the matter being reported to the Coroner, an order was issued for the disposal of the body.

LOST PROPERTY.—Damoodur Dia, residing at Cazee Syud-street, reports that he dropped two currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each on Sunday last, somewhere between the Khan Bazaar and the Musjid-bunder police station.—Venayak Bhimajee has also reported to the police that he dropped a purse containing a hoondi for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 60 in currency notes, from his pocket, somewhere about Grant-road, on Sunday last.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Henry W. Jones was yesterday brought up on remand and charged before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, with attempting to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a knife. Dr. Sidney Smith, the Police Surgeon, who examined the accused by order of the court, gave evidence to the effect that he was of unsound mind. The magistrate remanded the case for a fortnight, with a view of communicating the matter to Government.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Koodabux Shaik Hoosein was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of sixteen pieces of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 23-6-0, the property of Deen Mahomed Gazee, his master, a tailor having his shop at Chindee Bazaar. The prisoner pledged the articles with three Marwarrees, from whom they were recovered. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or in default to undergo seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Six ramoosies have been arrested in connection with the highway robbery committed, a few days ago, within the limits of Mouze Gulaueka, in the Purandhar Taluka ; and about seven hundred and forty rupees worth of property has been discovered buried in the jungles of Murti. All the accused have been sent before the second-class magistrate of Purandhur. It appears that a Purnic Brahmin by name Kavishwar Bawa, who, together with his wife and son, was travelling from Poona to his native village, Narsev Wari, was attacked and looted in the jungles. The robbers inflicted injuries on the person of the Bawa, and they were about to cut off the tresses of the Bawa's wife in order to possess themselves of the gold ornaments which she wore on her head, and to cut off the legs of the Bawa's son in order to take possession of the silver *todas* worn by him ; but the Bawa interceded on their behalf, and by prayers and entreaties succeeded in moving the hearts of the robbers. They accordingly took away all they had already got, and left the unfortunate travellers to their fate.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE DECCAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.—A private meeting was held last Thursday, when Sir William Wedderburn occupied the chair, and a number of educated and leading natives were present to inaugurate the "Deccan Education Society." In opening the proceedings Sir W. Wedderburn said :—"I thank you, gentlemen, for the honour you have done me in asking me to take the chair on this interesting occasion. The managers of the New English School have invited us to come together to-day, being sympathizers with private education. And I think I may say that we all not only feel sympathy with private and independent education, but also we feel no little respect and admiration for these seven gentlemen who, by their steady and self-denying labours, have done so much for the cause in this city of Poona. By five years of hard work the managers of the New English School have brought their institution to a high degree of efficiency. To this the Honourable W. W. Hunter bore testimony when he came here as President of the Education Commission. Having achieved so much, the managers now propose to take another important step in advance, and ask for our support in so doing. I shall ask Mr. Apte to explain what that step is, and to move the first resolution on the subject." Mr. V. S. Apte then entered into some particulars of the history of the movement, which was first inaugurated in the year 1880 by the establishment of a private High School for boys, called the New English School, after which the following resolution was unanimously passed :—"As the managers of the New English School and other sympathisers of private education think it desirable to have a society to promote the cause of private education, and to put it on a more extended basis in order to give permanence to it, I propose that a society be established for the aforesaid purpose, and that it be called the "Deccan Education Society." The necessary arrangements for the formation of the society and a provincial council having been completed, a vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.—*Idem.*

CYCLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I ask for a little room in your paper to reply to both "Cyclist" and "X. Y. Z." The former I am glad to see is fond of his bicycle, which machine without doubt is capable of affording most pleasure to young and vigorous men. It certainly has the disadvantage of necessitating a dismount at every obstruction, but no tricycle can give the delightful sensation of freedom one has on a good bicycle. I must say, however, that for India the tricycle seems to be the machine for the majority of riders, few caring, in a climate like this, to emulate our English brethren in feats of riding which, if not well authenticated, could not be believed. With regard to the choice of a machine, it is impossible to lay down any rule or specify any special machine, the number of first-class makers with most reliable goods being so great, and everyone having a favourite of his own. But for India, with no bicycle-maker, and where it is a great bore and expense to send home for repairs, as "Cyclist" says, the simpler the machine the better. I have lists before me from eight makers only, giving graphic descriptions of over ninety-five machines, each and all of which are good. I would therefore advise "X. Y. Z." to write to Messrs. Latham and Co., of Bombay, who are agents for a firm making machines specially for India. Tricycles from Rs. 278 and upwards (their Special Devon is about the simplest), and bicycles from Rs. 196. With the extras they would send, any ordinary smith, under the supervision of the owner, could make good anything short of a complete "smash up." In safety bicycles, the Extraordinary Devon and Facile are completely put in the shade by the Kangaroo, a new perfect safety, which, small as it is, carried a rider 100 miles in 7 hours 13 minutes some weeks ago! Let me also thank "Cyclist" for his mention of the Cycling Club ; and I am sure the secretary (who is working hard to make this health-giving exercise popular) will only be too glad to answer any queries submitted to him about bicycling or tricycling.

A MEMBER OF THE BOMBAY CYCLING CLUB.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
TUESDAY, October 28.
Saint Simon and Saint Jude Apostles and Martyrs.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.—In Throat Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes :—"The value of Dr. de Jongh's Cod-Liver Oil as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine ; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the [illegible] instant.

Resumed consideration of report by Engineer, dated 17th June, reporting that the Tramway Company have erected a stall for sheltering a horse during the day on the foot-path underneath the east approach to Carnac overbrige.

Resolution.—The Tramway Company should be charged for the land at the rate of Rs. 28 per 500 square feet per mensem from the 1st proximo, holding it on monthly tenancy.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 8th July, forwarding a tracing showing that a portion of Trustees' land at Colaba, measuring 48½ square yards (without the drain), has been annexed by the Municipality, and stating that, so far as he is aware, no sanction of any kind has been obtained. Read memo. from Engineer, dated 9th July, stating that the land above referred to has been used for widening the public road. Read memo. by Traffic Manager, dated 18th July, estimating the value of the land at Rs. [illegible] square yard. Read letter from Municipal Commissioner, dated 10th September, reporting that the Municipality has taken up and partly metalled for road extension a further strip of land measuring 34 by 10 feet at the south end of the reclaimed land adjacent to Sassoon Dock, but [illegible] has stopped further operations, as it does not appear that the Municipality has obtained permission from the Port Trust to take up the land in question. Read memo. from Acting Assistant Engineer, Municipality, dated 22nd August, forwarded by the Municipal Commissioner on 19th September, intimating that a building certificate plan for building a chawl at [illegible] road was submitted by one Shaik Mahomed Gulam Mohidin in 1880, and that the ground in front of the chawl, measuring 59·37 square yards, was taken up under set back for street improvement; that the ground has been added to the road, but not as yet paid for; and that the compensation sanctioned by the Town Council is Rs. 5 per square yard. He states that the ground marked on plan in continuation of the aforesaid plot, and measuring 24,791 square yards, is also required for street improvement, and, as it is lying vacant, may be taken up. Read minutes of members of Land Committee.

Resolution.—The Municipal Commissioner should be requested to state how much of the land referred to is required for widening the road, and he should be informed that if taken up at an early date it may be had at Rs 15 per square yard. This offer should be made without prejudice.

Read Government Resolution No. 410, dated 11th October, intimating that the Trustees' letter urging the necessity for the immediate prosecution of the proposed dock extension has been forwarded to the Government of India with the request that in view of the importance to the trade of Bombay of the works projected, which the Trustees have sufficient funds in hand to proceed with, the prohibition to their continuance may be withdrawn, or that the Government of Bombay may be favoured with the grounds of objection.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 19th Oct., 1884.	For week ending 19th Oct., 1883.
Vessels piloted into harbour	16	16
" " out of "	15	8
" transported	5	8

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 17th Oct., 1884.	For week ending 17th Oct., 1883.
Vessels entered	4	8
" left	5	6
" remaining in dock	5	10

THE BERAR COMMISSION.

WE are glad to hear that Mr. Jones' Reorganization scheme, which caused so much dissatisfaction, and pressed so hardly if not unjustly on many of the officers of the Berar Commission is to be entirely knocked on the head. Under instructions from the Supreme Government a fresh scheme is being formulated by Mr. Cordery, and we believe that it will be based upon the principles of the scheme for the Reorganization of the Administration of the Punjab which only lately received the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India and of the the Governor-General in Council.—*Deccan Times.*

BENGAL.

ROBBERY FROM AN ACTRESS.—Miss Kate Towers charged two Bengalees, the first with the theft of Rs. 3, and the second defendant with abetment. Mr. Hume, Crown Prosecutor, said that complainant, on the 21st instant, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M., went in a hackney carriage, accompanied by her youngest sister to Radha Bazar, for the purpose of buying some spangles for her dress. Her boy servant accompanied her, and sat on the box. As soon as the carriage approached Messrs. Apcar & Co.'s office, the first defendant emerged from a shop and ran up, offering to sell spangles, and induced the complainant to follow him. The carriage was then driven under his direction through Pollock Street, Amrahtollah Street, and Colootollah Street, and after passing other roads it finally was ordered to stop at Darmahatta-street. Where the conveyance was stopped there were no shops for commodities of the description complainant wanted. The carriage having stopped the first defendant went inside a building, and shortly after came out, followed by the second defendant, who held in his hand some spangles. On approaching the carriage, the first defendant took the spangles, and brought them to complainant. The latter held them in her hand, and asked the first defendant what he would take for them. The first defendant said Rs. 6-8 per lb., adding that they were made of pure silver. Complainant said that she would give Rs. 3 for them, and produced the amount from her pocket, holding it in her hand. The first defendant then snatched the money from her hand and was making off, when the servant boy told complainant not to take the spangles, as they were not worth Rs. 3. She ordered the boy to go after the defendants, who, when overtaken, refused to return the money, and threatened to strike the boy. There was then an altercation, the result being that the boy was mobbed. The driver of the hackney carriage, who also interfered, was also mobbed, and complainant, who was considerably alarmed, cried aloud but orderd the driver to take her home. The police were then informed. The spangles which the defendants brought were discovered to be spurious and made of tin. The defendants were afterwards arrested. Complainant, her sister and the boy servant, were called and supported the above. Defendants pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Babus Kanye Lall Mookerjee and Tariny Churn Ghose. The evidence against the second defendant not being conclusive he was discharged ; the first defendant was remanded to jail and the case adjourned till to-morrow.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

PROPOSED ENLARGEMENT OF COMBACONUM COLLEGE.—Plans and estimate, amounting to Rs. 65,341, for additions and improvements to the College building at Combaconum, have been sanctioned by Government for execution when funds become available. The Government is not at present in a position to make an allotment for the work. The estimate provides for the addition of an upper-story on the south side of the building, providing accommodation for the teaching of chemistry and physics, and a laboratory, including certain alterations in the tower; the addition of an upper-story on the north side of the tower, providing three lecture rooms so arranged that they can be used as one large lecture-room or examination hall a fourth lecture-room and a study for the Principal; and the addition of the class-rooms on the ground floor at the south end of the building. Provision is urgently needed for the teaching of physical science which the Government have introduced as a branch of the College course, and which cannot be efficiently taught until this provision is made as in the crowded state of the College no accommodation is available for either a laboratory or a small lecture-room. The present accommodation in the College is by no means sufficient for the existing ordinary classes, whilst there are no rooms available for a students' reading-room or for the Principal's study. The Director states that in the plans provision is made for accommodating a body of at least 300 University students, which will probably before very long be the strength of the institution so soon as the teaching of science is properly provided for.—*Mail.*

GERMAN COLONIAL POLICY.

WRITING under date, the 6th inst., to Herr Richard Fleischer, editor of the *Deutsche Revue*, Mr. Gladstone completely agrees with the opinion of that journalist that Germany is no antagonist of England in her colonial policy.

The four Imperial ironclads composing the squadron which is shortly to sail for the West Coast of Africa to look after the lately acquired German interests there, have now been put into commission, but it will be some considerable time yet before the vessels can be properly equipped and provisioned for a tropical climate. From the preparations now being made [illegible] the Bismarck, flagship, and the Gneisenau, the two largest corvettes of the squadron, it is calculated that they will not be absent for more than a year.

According to the *Weser Zeitung* of Bremen, the Hamburg firm of Wormann—the [illegible] that lately addressed the meeting of the German Colonial Society at Eisenach—has undertaken the coaling of the German squadron at Fernando Po. The same journal states that the Admiralty has also concluded a contract with the Hamburg firm of Robertson and Hernsheim for the supply of coal to the German navy at two station in the South Sea—namely, Matapui, in New Britain, and Jaluit, on the Marshal Islands. Westphalian coals are to be supplied, at Matapui, at the rate of 50 marks, and at Jaluit at 52 marks a ton ; while Australian fuel is to cost 44 and 46 marks a ton at these places respectively.

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ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 10TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Massilia, Captain S. D. Shallard, arrived in Bombay harbour at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the mails of the 10th October. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Patel
Mr and Mrs Crawford and 5 children
Mrs Sloan and son
Mr Weldrum
Mr Hill
Mr Teale
Mr and Mrs Tweedy
Mr Faeer
Major Walker
Mr D Fuchs
Mr and Mrs Kernot
Mrs Pritchard
Mrs McKenzie and infant.
Mr Magor
Mr and Mrs Adney
Mr and Mrs Strickland
Sir C and Lady Petheram
Miss Roberts
Miss Thompson
Mr Kilburn
Mr N Fuchs
Mr and Mrs Robertson
Mr W Eales
Mr Turnbull
Mr and Mrs Lamb
Mr and Mrs Peppe
Major Reay
Mr and Mrs Martin and 4 children.
Miss Martin
Bishop of Madras
Miss Gell
Mr Gladstone Lingham
Mr C Gray
Major Tower.
Miss Bleazby
Mr Shapoorjee
Mr Atfield
Dr Raynor
Miss Raynor
Mr H Dear
Mr Bespraik
Mrs Sassoon
Mr Gubbay

Mr Meyer
Mr Pears
Mr Hannay
Hon W W Hunter
Miss Ainslie
Miss Ricketts
Mr and Mrs Rivett-Carnac
Surg-Genl Simpson
Mr McCracken
[illegible]r Ogilvy
[illegible] Dalrymple
Major and Mrs Keith and infant
Mr Liventhrope
Major Ward
Mr Wilkinson
Mr E Lawrie
[illegible] Fagan
Mr Douglas
Mrs Forde
Mr Goodridge
Mr Grubb
Mr Carter
Mrs Johnson and 2 children
Mr Hanbury
Mr Kaye
Col Chapman
Mr and Mrs Eales
Mr Murrell and child
Mr Warlock
Mrs Read
Miss Grey
Lieut Moore
Mr Cameron
Mr Milne
Miss Elleby
Col Kettlewell
Setna E Manockjee
Capt and Mrs Cameron and infant
Mr Paleologus
Miss Kennedy
Mr Bradford
Mr Coope

FROM SUEZ.

Capt and Mrs Carpenter and 2 children
Mr and Mrs Berger
Mr G Schmer
Mr Karpie
Mr Ezra

Mr Howard
Mr L Gordon
Mr C McDowall
Mr Finckh
Mr Clay

FROM ADEN.

Bishop of Bombay
Revd M Ellis

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 4TH TO 10TH OCT. INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen remains at Balmoral.

Cabinet Councils were held at Downing-street on Monday and Wednesday.

Lord Salisbury addressed another large meeting of Conservatives at Glasgow on Friday night. He expressed his firm belief that the House of Lords would adhere to its contention that the Franchise Bill should be considered in conjunction with redistribution.

Lord Hartington was the principal speaker at a large meeting held at Rawtenstall on Saturday in support of the Franchise Bill. He described the present controversy as a dispute mainly about procedure, but he denied that the proposals of Lord Salisbury offered the elements of a possible compromise.

A series of other demonstrations took place in various parts of the country on Saturday in support of the Bill. The most important was that on Woodhouse Moor, near Leeds, which was addressed by Mr. Forster, Mr. J. Morley, and Mr. H. Gladstone.

Counter demonstrations on the part of the Conservatives were held on Saturday at Launceston, Tatton-park (Cheshire), Lowther-park (Cumberland), and Wistow-park (Leicestershire); Sir H. Giffard, Sir H. Holland, Lord Bective, Mr. J. Lowther, M.P., and Mr. Cavendish-Bentinck being among the chief speakers.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, at a Conservative meeting in Bristol on Tuesday, repelled the charge that the Conservative leaders were unnecessarily provoking a constitutional conflict, and expressed a hope that they would not be induced by the talk of a compromise to give up the principle for which they had striven.

Mr. Chamberlain attended a Liberal demonstration at Hanley on Tuesday, and declared that a handful of hereditary legislators having heedlessly raised the question whether the country should be governed by the people or by the Peers, the appeal must be made to the whole nation—not to be limited electorate.

Lord R. Churchill spoke at a large Conservative meeting at Leeds on Friday evening, severely criticizing the whole policy of the Government in respect to foreign, domestic, and colonial affairs. At a similar gathering at Carlisle on Wednesday, he commented on Lord Hartington's speech at Rawtenstall, which he charcterized as "a throwing up of the sponge."

Sir R. Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., and Mr. Walter, M.P., spoke at Maidenhead on Tuesday at the annual dinner of the East Berks Agricultural Association, both hon. members expressing their earnest desire to see the reform question brought to a satisfactory and harmonious solution.

Mr. Courtney addressed his constituents at Liskeard on Wednesday evening.

Sir W. Harcourt addressed his constituents at Derby last night, his speech being mainly devoted to the subject of the Franchise Bill.

At a Conference of the South African Committee held in Westminster yesterday, on the crisis in Bechuanaland, a resolution was unanimously adopted calling on the Government to enforce the Transvaal Convention and establish law and order in the British protectorate.

Mr. Lowell, the American Minister, delivered in Birmingham Town-hall on Monday night an interesting inaugural address as President of the Midland Institute, choosing "Democracy" as his theme.

The Rodney, the second of a new class of armour-plated ships for the Navy, was launched at Chatham on Wednesday, the ceremony of naming the vessel being performed by the Duchess of Edinburgh.

On Saturday night there was a total eclipse of the moon, under conditions very favourable for observing its various phases.

The London Inner Circle Railway has now been completed and opened for traffic.

The Congregational Union of Great Britain and Ireland commenced its annual sittings in London on Tuesday.

The session of the Baptist Union began at Bradford on Monday, nearly 1,000 delegates attending.

The court-martial held at Portsmouth on the loss of the Wasp found that the wreck was due to want of care in navigating the gunboat, but acquitted the survivors of all blame.

On Monday Thomas Orrock, cabinetmaker, and Thomas Harris, market-gardener, were executed at Newgate Prison, the former for the murder of a policeman at Dalston, and the latter for the murder of his wife at Kilburn.

The Duke of Cambridge has been making a tour of inspection at the various military stations in Ireland, and has been everywhere favourably received.

OBITUARY.—Surg.-Maj. J. Jowett, Ben. Ret.; Sir C. J. Freake, Bart.; Admiral P. J. Blake; the Hon. Mrs. Blundell.

LORD WOLSELEY arrived at Wady Halfa on Sunday, and has since been actively engaged in superintending the preparations for the advance of the Nile Expedition.

Reports have been received of the recapture of Berber by General Gordon, after bombarding the place from the Nile for two days.

Major Kitchener has telegraphed from Ambukol that Colonel Stewart was proceeding in a steamer from Berber towards Dongola, to communicate with the Mudir, when the steamer ran on a rock at Wady Garna, and that a Sheikh who offered to conduct the Colonel and his party to Merawi massacred them all on the route.

A law suit has been commenced at Cairo by the French, Austrian, and Italian Commissioners of the Caisse of the Public Debt against the Finance Minister and other Egyptian officials, on account of the suspension of the Sinking Fund.

Kelung was occupied on the 1st inst., after a bombardment by Admiral Courbet. The heights were held, except those to the south, by the Chinese, who, in the end, fled into the interior. The French have re-occupied the place and dismantled the batteries, encountering no serious resistance.

The bombardment of Tamsui commenced on the 2nd inst. All the forts are demolished. The foreign residents are unhurt, but their houses are damaged. The Chinese are strongly entrenched, and resist Stoutly.

Sharp fighting between General Negrier's column and Chinese regular troops is reported from Tonquin.

The French Chambers have been formally convened for the 14th inst., and notice has been given by M. Lockroy of his intention to interpellate the Government on its foreign policy.

Cholera continues to decrease at Naples, and also at Genoa.

More goldfields are reported to have been discovered on the Russo-Chinese frontier of the Amoor, and the Russians are now flocking into the district.

M. de Serpa Pimentel, who went to Berlin some time ago to advocate the claims of Portugal to the region near the mouth of the Congo, has left, without, it is believed, having achieved the object of his semi-official mission.

The conflict between the Porte and the Greek Patriarchate is apparently about to terminate in an amicable compromise.

The Castle of Christiansborg, Copenhagen, has been destroyed by fire, but the Thorwaldsen Museum, the Royal Library, and the valuable paintings were saved.

Mr. Blaine and Governor Cleveland, the Republican and Democratic candidates for the American Presidency, are still actively pursuing their canvass.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by [illegible] everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, [illegible] Farringdon Road, London.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

THE MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL GORDON.

THE telegrams from Egypt to the home papers give little intelligence of any interest, perhaps, for a reason mentioned by the *Times* correspondent at Dongola, who says:—On behalf of my fellow-correspondents and myself I desire to state that all our telegrams from or to England are subjected to a military *visé*, here and at Wady Halfa, before delivery to the addressee. The existing arrangement renders telegraphing practically valueless and wasteful. It is, however, from Dongola the chief news comes, the following messages being forwarded from there :—

To-day (Sept. 30) the feast of Bairam was celebrated with great solemnity by the entire population of Dongola, headed by the Mudir. A long service of prayer at the tomb of Sheikh Ghe-ghamme, close to the town, was attended by the Mudir and the people, after which the Mudir returned to the palace, received the notables, and paraded the little army which has gained so many victories over the rebels. The scene was very imposing. After the prayers the Mudir had a long interview with Colonel Stewart. Both sides were most cordial. The Mudir guaranteed supplies and promised to give the necessary orders to the villages of the province to bring in cattle and provisions of all kinds, and also to write fresh letters to Sheikh Saleh of the Kabbabish tribe to send down camels as required. It will be remembered that the last news of this Sheikh was that he was fugitive from his tribe, who greatly wavered. The truth is they are perfectly justified in waiting to see which party is the stronger. The Mudir, however, has apparently hopes from him. In the afternoon the Sussex Regiment and the mounted infantry paraded before Colonel Stewart, the Mudir, and the Sultan of Darfour, who were greatly pleased with the evolutions. The mounted infantry rode for the first time the camels provided for them, making a very creditable performance. The authorities are actively employed purchasing riding camels for the mounted half of this force. At Debbeh and Merawi all is now quiet. The telegraph line is open to Ambukol.

Great excitement has prevailed here to-day (October 2) being reported that a messenger from General Gordon has reached Ambukol, whence the Mudir's Vakeel telegraphs that the General has taken Berber, and that he is there now. Major Kitchener has hitherto been silent on this subject, but as he is at Debbeh, the news has probably not reached him. Major Kitchener reports the story told by the Vakeel at Ambukol. The bearer of the news is a native of Matammeh, near Shendy. He says that he was at Shendy when General Gordon arrived there with four steamers and a number of barges. General Gordon place placards on the shore, saying that he was unwilling to injure any inhabitant of Shendy if loyal, and passed on leaving the place unmolested. He afterwards arrived before Berber, which he bombarded for two days, the messenger following him there on the shore. On the second day, he says, most of the inhabitants fled, Mahomed Dukheid was killed, and the treasure was removed by the populace to Korti. General Gordon apparently then retired to Elgaliain, up the stream. It is not known whether he entered Berber or not. The messenger would seem to have left Berber five days since.

On Oct. 5, the correspondent writes:—A Hassaneys tribesman arrived here yesterday from Ed Dameh, five hours' distance south of Berber—whence he started 12 days ago, following the river. He states that he saw three steamers and four nuggars pass through Berber, and that those on board shelled the town *en route*. Then two steamers returned to the south; the other with the nuggars continuing northwards. He says that the rebels manned a steamer, which they found at Berber when they entered the town in May, and started in pursuit of the one steamer and the nuggars. When he last saw these, at the Cataract of El Humar, the rebel steamer was not in sight. He states that there was a great number of rebels on both banks of the river at the cataracts about Merawi, and near Abou Hamad. The people of Ed Damer, who are mostly priests, were until lately fighting against the Mudir of Dongola, but, being defeated by him when Hadai was slain, are now submissive. The Mudir credits the tribesman's stories.

Again on Oct. 7.—A Shaggieh tribesman, from Matama, opposite to Shendy, announces that the news of the Mudir of Dongola's defeat of the rebels has reached Khartoum, where great public rejoicings were consequently held. The Sawarah and Hawakeer tribes, lying between Debbeh and the Bir Gouma wells, half way across the desert to Khartoum, announce their willingness to provide cattle and camels for the English, when they reach their district. These tribes have never yet shown themselves hostile.

LORD NORTHBROOK AND HIS MISSION.

Telegraphing from Alexandria on October 3, the *Times* correspondent states:—A financial meeting was held to-day, in Cairo under the presidency of Lord Northbrook.

They examined the estimates of receipts framed by the London Committee, with a view to ascertaining whether the Egyptian Government could accept them, and have decided affirmatively with a few unimportant alterations. Both receipts and expenditure have now been examined and accepted by the Egyptian Government.

Lord Northbrook leaves here on Sunday, going as far as Assouan. He will be absent ten days, and on his return will probably pay a short visit to the Delta. He will draw up his report before leaving for England at the end of the month.

I have reason to believe that Lord Northbrook's visit to Alexandria has considerably modified the views he previously entertained as to the prosperity of the country. This is not extraordinary, for residence in Cairo is not much better adapted than Piccadilly for study of the Egyptian question. A frequent saying of Nubar Pasha was repeated to Lord Northbrook—that Alexandria is the brain, heart, and spine of Egypt. The commercial life of Egypt centres there. Cairo commerce is either local or confined to the Soudan. The Cairo resident meets a native official, and possibly a native seller of carpets, and converses in French or through an interpreter, but the Alexandria resident meets the native fellah daily and hourly, converses with him in his own language, knows him and the male portion of his family by name, does daily transactions with him varying from piastres to thousands of pounds, and is obliged to study his financial position, means of living, and comparative honesty. Moreover, he daily corresponds with agents in every village of the Delta, informs himself of the condition of agriculture, the amount of peculation to which a client is subject from the officials, and the chances of redress from the local courts, and the comparative safety of the province.

In these circumstances it is not surprising that the success of English officials in Egypt may be pretty accurately gauged by the amount of their connexion with Alexandria.

A letter received from an eminent Liberal politician says England will never hear of annexation. My only reply is, that England is annexing all Egypt's responsibilities without hearing of it and is thereby reaping all the disadvantages without the advantages. We are using the Egyptian Army, supplying her railways with material, conducting her finances in defiance of international arrangement, ordering her to name new judges, directing her police system, and maintaining the Government with our army. What more could we do if we annexed the country? Nothing, except secure benefits for the people by restoring confidence.

Her Majesty's ship Invincible left yesterday to join the fleet at Cyprus.

Two days later the same correspondent writes:—The case of the Caisse versus the Government has been lodged. The *Bosphore Egyptien* states that the effects of Samiulla Khan's mission are already apparent, and that changes will be made, implying an interference in the religious institutions of the country and thus creating strong religious excitement in the bazaar. Of course this allegation is entirely untrue, the object of it being precisely to create the feeling which it is stated already exists. It is useless to try and establish order in the country so long as the French authorities are allowed thus openly to excite disaffection. Nubar Pasha has written a letter to the Representatives of the Powers, in which he regrets the action which the Government was forced to take in suspending the operation of the sinking fund, but states that there was no other alternative.

The following is a summary of the judicial summons. It has been served, at the instance of the Italian, French, and Austrian Commissioners of the Public Debt, upon the Egyptian Government and certain administrators, who are to appear on the 20th instant before the Court of First Instance at Cairo, there to be held personally responsible in damages and interest, for the supposed injury done to the bondholders by the suspension of the sinking fund. The persons upon whom this summons has been served are Nubar Pasha, as President of the Council; Mustapha Fehmy, Minister of Finance, who signed the letter ordering the Mudirs, the Customs' officials, and the Railway Board to pay moneys into the Treasury instead of into the Caisse; Ali Pasha, who by a blunder is described as Chairman of the Railway Board; and Mr. Le Mesurier, who is also described as a member of the board, of which he is really the chairman.

The summons sets forth the Ministerial letter of the 18th September, the protest of the Public Debt Commissioners on the following day, and the fact of the payment by the Customs and Railway officials of certain sums into the Treasury. It then goes on to require restitution within 24 hours of the sums paid into the Exchequer and, failing this, requires the persons above named to appear before the Court on the 20th. It further sets out the orders given to the Governors of Provinces and to the heads of the Railway and Customs departments, as constituting a violation of Article 218 of the Decree of the 2nd of May, 1874, of Article 30 of the Decree of the 13th November, 1874, and of Article 31 of the Law of Liquidation, and goes on as follows:—"That these orders ought to be declared null and void, whereas Nubar Pasha and Mustapha Fehmy excuse these illegal orders, vainly pleading the pretended decision of the Council of Ministers, which could never be valid against laws only changeable by the consent of the Khedive and the Powers; that they vainly invoke pretended financial necessities, of which, even with the assistance of their colleagues, they could not constitute themselves sole judges. They have, therefore, acted beyond their privileges and powers, and are, accordingly, personally responsible for the consequences of their acts."

An appeal will no doubt be made, whichever side gains the judgment. The name of Mr. Money, the English Commissioner of the Caisse, does not appear with the others as it does not approve the action taken as being right in the interest of the bondholders. Surprise is felt at Signor [illegible]'s (the Italian member's) name appearing among those bringing the action, as he is absent from Cairo, and the general attitude of the Italian Government had led people to suppose that Italy was anxious not to increase the difficulties of the Egyptian Government.

Mr. Rowsell, the Commissioner of the Domains, has had another interview with Lord Northbrook, at which financial questions connected with the Domains were considered.

On October 6: Lord Northbrook and his suite left Cairo last night, and arrived at Assiout at 7.40 this morning, where there was drawn up a guard of honour of the Cameron Highlanders and the Egyptian Police. His Lordship embarked on board the Bahrein, and left forthwith. The Egyptian Government has the intention of issuing a special Commission, composed of the most capable of its subjects, in order to deal with brigandage, which has undoubtedly been spreading in the country. The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) arrived in Assouan at noon yesterday.

The Constantinople correspondent writes:—Lord Granville's circular to the Powers on the Egyptian financial question is regarded in the official world here, first, as a request that the Cabinets which have protested against a suspension of the sinking fund should wait patiently until the beginning of November, when Lord Northbrook will have presented his report, and, secondly, as a premonitory intimation that in order to pay the Alexandria indemnities it will probably be necessary that the bondholders should make some further sacrifices.

Mr. Wyndham, the English Chargé d'Affaires, made yesterday to the Porte two communications on Egyptian questions. The one was an amplication of Lord Granville's previous communications concerning the circular temporarily suspending the Sinking Fund; the other referred to the necessity of dealing with the payment of the Alexandria indemnities in conjunction with the Egyptian financial question as a whole.

On October 5 the Vienna correspondent announces:—The news of the summoning of Nubar Pasha, and of those functionaries who shared in the action relating to the sinking fund, before the International Tribunals is confirmed. As there is a recess till the 10th inst., the case will not come on for hearing until after that date.

Nothing more detailed is known here concerning Nubar Pasha's Note to the representatives of the Powers. Should the tenour of it be, like the published telegraphic *résumé*, confined to an appeal to the necessities of the financial situation, it will, so far as the prevailing impressions here can be gauged, scarcely be considered satisfactory by the European Cabinets. It is pointed out that the illegal mode of proceeding cannot be excused by the necessities of the financial situation. On the other hand, it seems that the Powers do not mean to push their complaint to its last consequences, if the execution of the measure ceases on the 25th October, if Egypt gives tranquillizing assurances for the future, and if the proposals of England are satisfactory.

From Berlin comes the news on Oct. 7:—The English Government having lately shown itself more complaisant to Germany in the matter of her colonial aims, it is understood that Prince Bismarck has made a corresponding change of front, and that he is now somewhat less disposed to take so serious a view of the suspension of the Sinking Fund as France would fain have him adopt.

Tracing rumours to their source, I find that public belief in the supposed hostility of Prince Bismarck to English action in Egypt is mainly based on what professed to be an inspired telegram from Berlin which recently appeared in a Paris newspaper. But I happen to have come into possession of proof that no such telegram from here was sent to that journal, and that the despatch in question was written by persons in Paris who were anxious to make Europe, and especially England, believe in the harmony of thought between France and Germany on the subject of Egypt. If Englishmen would only remember how much of the intelligence of Paris journals is "engineered" in this way, they would be better able to deal with all such "inspired" telegrams. It is a fact that not one single Paris newspaper ever now receives a special telegram from Berlin, except, indeed, such as are stolen from the London Press, and vamped up as original property. But all this moralizing is only *à propos* of the conviction, which is gaining ground here, that the German Chancellor is far from being so ready to join opposing hands with France against England in the matter of Egypt as some French journals would have us believe.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

Lord Wolseley, is (on Oct. 10) at Wady Halfa strenuously pushing on the expedition. He will not, however, it is expected, move forward for a week at least. Meanwhile, the Camel Corps and the Canadian voyageurs have arrived, and are proceeding up the Nile with all despatch. The heavy division of the Camel Corps, however, will for the present encamp at the Pyramids. The extension of the railway from Sarras to Ambigol is also making rapid progress, large numbers of men being engaged upon it, in addition to a company of Royal Engineers. Dongola is garrisoned by 600 men of the Sussex Regiment and 1,000 blacks. Commissariat stores are arriving rapidly. The Mudir of Dongola is affording every assistance, and despatches spies in all directions. Considerable progress is being made with the preparations, and should it be decided to take the route across the desert General Stewart will probably have ready from 10,000 to 15,000 camels. The climate is good, and the troops at Dongola are in excellent health. At Wady Halfa, however, there has been a fatal case of enteric fever, and there are fifty-nine cases of illness in the hospital, but none are of a serious character. The Black Watch is in quarantine at Assouan owing to the cases of small-pox which have occurred in the regiment. Meanwhile, the expenses of the expedition continue to increase. The Paymaster-General at Cairo is said to have notified to the authorities that he now requires £150,000 a week.

FRENCH HOSTILITIES IN CHINA.

THE bombardment of Tamsui, which commenced on the 2nd, had not ended on the 9th. According to a Shanghai telegram, dated Thursday morning, all the forts had been destroyed, and the houses of the Europeans riddled with shells, but the inhabitants had not suffered. The Chinese were said to be strongly entrenched.

According to a telegram despatched from Hanoi at 8 a. m. on Saturday, the French gun-boats Mousqueton, Massue, and Hache, while engaged on a cruise prior to the advance of the French troops, in order to reconnoitre the Valley of Loochuan, were attacked by Chinese regulars. The French lost one officer killed and thirty men slightly wounded. Reinforcements, however, quickly arrived. An engagement on the Loochuan on Monday was reported on Wednesday to have resulted in a brilliant success for the French. A column, composed of the Foreign Legion, two companies of the 143rd Regiment, and a section of artillery, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dounier, attacked the Chinese, and, after a fight of six hours, dislodged them from all their positions. The following is the official telegram, dated Hanoi, October 8, 7-30 p.m., despatched by General Briere de Lisle to the Minister of Marine:—"A body of Chinese regulars, in an attempt to take the offensive in the Upper Loochuan, were repulsed by Colonel Dounier on the 6th inst. with the loss of a thousand men. We had four killed, including Captain Deynet, of the Foreign Legion, and twenty-one wounded, among whom were Lieutenant Betaille, of the Tongking Sharpshooters. The gun-boats Carabine, Massue, Hache, and Eclair took part in the battle. The column under the command of General Négrier has again gone up the Phu Lang in order to endeavour to cut off the retreat of the Chinese."

Admiral Courbet's long-expected despatches to announce the execution of the operations against Keelung, which Admiral Lespes two months ago unsuccessfully attempted, have at length been received. They are as follows:—

Keelung, Oct. 3.—On the 1st I commenced the operations on Keelung with the occupation of the eminence of St. Clement. After a tolerably hot affair during the night between the 1st and the 2nd, the Chinese troops evacuated the two works to the west of the St. Clement eminence, and we occupied the same without striking a blow. We are preparing to fortify ourselves there. On the 4th we shall operate against the eastern fortifications. We have four killed, one missing, five seriously wounded, and eight slightly wounded. According to the people of the country, the losses of the Chinese are from eighty to one hundred killed, and from two hundred to three hundred wounded. On the 2nd Admiral Lespes commenced an attack upon Tamsui, and, if possible, will occupy the port.

October 4.—The works to the south-east of the roadstead were on the 4th inst. occupied without resistance by landing parties from the Bayard, Duguay-Trouin, and Chateau Renaud, under the command of Naval Lieutenant Gourdon. It is indispensable before proceeding to Tamsui or to the coal-mines to fortify the principal positions, so as to be able to defend them with a small force, and also to destroy several of the works. The batteries at Tamsui have been dismantled. The bar formed in the river by means of sunken junks, and defended by torpedoes, is being removed.

A telegram to the *Times* from Port Arthur says that the French fleet has not appeared there. The place, it is added, "has been made enormously strong by certain European engineer and artillery officers, who now, reinforced by others, command the troops. The men are well armed with breech-loaders and are thoroughly drilled, their general organization being excellent. Should Admiral Courbet attack, it is certain that he will be repulsed."

M. Jules Ferry has addressed a note to Sir John Walsham, secretary to the British Embassy at Paris, in which he says he has no objection that it should be made public in England—

1. That the Commander-in-Chief of the French fleet in Chinese waters was from the commencement of the operations specially instructed to do everything possible for the security of the foreigners resident in the ports, and for the protection of their interests.

2. That in order to preserve the towns and the foreign concessions against all reprisals the plan of operations was arranged so as to leave them as much as possible beyond the direct action of the French forces. Thus at Foochow the bombardment executed by Admiral Courbet was exclusively directed against the fleet, the arsenal, and the fortifications of the River Min, and the town itself, separated from the fortified points, suffered no injury. Similarly at Shanghai the Chinese Governor published, after an understanding with the Consul of France, a proclamation intended to reassure the inhabitants and threatening with severe punishment the promoters of disorder. It should, however, be added that, according to recent information, the Court of Peking refused to sanction this favourable arrangement for European commerce. I should be obliged if you will transmit these statements to Lord Granville. We have been glad to learn that they appeared to his lordship of a nature to produce a good impression upon the English public by acquainting it with the solicitude with which the interests of British commerce have been regarded on our part.

Reuter's agent at Paris wires on Oct. 10:—The Minister of Marine has received from General Brière de Lisle a telegram dated Hanoi, Oct. 8, confirming the news of the engagement at Lang Kep in all its details. The General says that after a desperate engagement lasting for five hours the enemy was put to flight and pursued in the direction of the village of Yenthe. The number of Chinese dead found in the village of Lang Kep alone was 640. After enumerating all the other details published in yesterday's despatch, General de Lisle adds:—"I have had the village of Lang Kep strongly occupied in order to hold the outlet of the passes. I am about to close the River Loochuan, as well as the gaps at the village of Yenthe. Tranquillity is assured in the west and south by the occupation of the fortresses of Phu-nin and My-luong, from which places the Chinese bands have been driven out. Their chief, the lieutenant of Luvinh Phuoc, was killed. The coast is well watched by our war-vessels. I am about to assume the immediate command of the troops and to leave Hanoi."

Admiral Peyron has addressed a telegram to General Brière de Lisle congratulating him most heartily upon his success. The Admiral also sent a telegram to General Négrier wishing him speedy recovery. According to the latest intelligence, General Négrier's wound was in the leg, and it is stated that it is not serious.

A St. Petersburg correspondent writes also on the 10th inst.:—The Russian frigates Vladimir, Monomach, and General Admiral have received orders to leave for Chinese waters to-morrow.

A ROYAL CASTLE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

IT has already been made known by telegram that the royal castle of Christiansborg, in Copenhagen, has been destroyed by fire. The fire broke out on the 3rd inst., and was not got under control until half-past one o'clock next morning. A Copenhagen correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 4th inst., gives the following account of the fire:—

The first symptoms of something wrong were observed yesterday afternoon between three and four o'clock. In some rooms of the *entresol* occupied by stenographers and divers functionaries of the Rigsdag a particular smell had attracted notice; and on inspection it was discovered that some flues from a chimney that had been fired as a preparation for the coming season were on fire. A little after five it became clear that the fire had for a long time—it may have been for days—worked itself on in the interstice between the *entresol* and the room above the banquet-hall, and even caught here under the wainscoting. Not in one spot, but in a score, first clouds of smoke and then peeping flames broke forth; and when the floor of the hall was cut open with axes, in order to get access to the fire, the air thus admitted soon fanned the fine tongues into fierce flames. From this moment the fate of that wing of the palace was sealed. Higher and higher spread the conflagration; in a quarter of an hour it had reached to the upper stories and the roof, far above the height to which the few and old-fashioned engines could send the water. Soon the beams and spars from end to end of the long extent were in a blaze, and it was not long before they crashed down in large sections, carrying with them the massive chimneys, that again crushed the floors down to the basement, and left nothing standing but the bare, dark walls, within which a crater was raging. At eight o'clock the front of the palace, with its heavy stone balcony behind massive columns, and with the four colossal statues by Thorwaldsen, was ablaze, and a little after nine the wing containing the picture-gallery was attacked; so that all three wings of the palace—the fourth side, including the courtyard, is formed by a heavy colonnade not surmounted by buildings—were now one continuous blaze. These short hours had, however, been employed with the most commendable energy. Voluntary bands of students and squads of soldiers had been at once put to work in order to save what could be saved. Not only most of the paintings were saved, some in their frames and others without them, but many sculptural works—even groups heavy enough to tax the strength of several scores of arms. The archives of the Rigsdag and of the Supreme Court were thrown out of the windows in the mud, hurried up from there on wagons, and carted away like rubbish in the utmost haste. Owing to the direction taken by the conflagration and the feeble wind, there seemed to be no imminent danger to the Royal Library and the Privy Archives; but quite differently situated was Thorwaldsen's Museum. Happily, this construction is only of a moderate height. Firemen and sailors climbed up on the roof and spread thick carpets and tarpaulins kept wet by the engines; but as this was not thought to be protection enough, it was resolved to explode by dynamite a small pavilion connecting the palace with the church. At eleven o'clock the order was given, and a tremendous shock was heard all over the town. The gap thus produced seemed to stop the flames. At about one o'clock after midnight it seemed that the worst was over; the firemen could certainly not be said to be masters of the conflagration, for they had nothing to do but to let it burn itself out between the thick walls; but it could reasonably be hoped that the fire could be kept within the limits it had then attained. This proved to be so. As this is written on the evening of the 4th, the huge shell of the bare walls of the immense pile is still a confused sea of smoke and fire; but the other buildings have not been attacked. The loss in money will be very considerable; and many objects of high value are destroyed; but as compared with what could have been consumed, we still have reason to thank God it was not worse.

THE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PROBABLE CONFLICT WITH BOERS.

FROM Durban on October 3 the *Times* correspondent telegraphs:—The *Volksstem*, the Republican organ at Pretoria, uses words justifying the belief that the Transvaal Government means to qualify its recent action in regard to Bechuanaland. Referring to the extension of the Republic's protection to that territory, the Volksstem says that that proceeding was only provisional and subject to the terms of the Convention, adding that if the British Government thinks fit to veto it, well and good, but they will have to undertake the responsibility of keeping order in those parts. It seems probable that Mr. Joubert's resignation is consequent upon this more conciliatory attitude. President Kruger explained to the Volksraad that he had not, when in Germany, asked for the protection of Germany, but only for its support, and that protection would refer to war.

The Commissioner for Zululand has supplied corn to Usibepu's people, who are suffering severely. Seven companies of Usutus raided into the Reserve about 10 days ago. Mehloka-Zulu, the Usutu leader, has promised to restore all the cattle stolen from the Reserve.

It is stated in a later telegram from Durban that the Volksraad has refused to disclose the reasons for Mr. Joubert's resignation; but it is understood that he considered himself to be compromised with the English Government by Mr. Kruger's action in annexing Montsioa's territory. He repudiates any intention of going to Zululand. Reports have reached Pretoria of further Boer aggressions in Stellaland. The founders of the new Republic in Zululand have established a township, marked the sites of public buildings, and ordered four cannon. The British occupants of the Reserve do not believe that peace can be permanently maintained there.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has reason to believe that the Government have decided to take active measures in conjunction with the Cape Government in enforcing the provisions of the convention of London by which the Boers undertook to respect the frontier therein defined and to prevent any further encroachments in Bechuanaland. At the Cabinet Councils held on Monday and Wednesday (says the *Times*) the affairs of South Africa were the subject of serious discussion, and we understand that, without determining the precise form which intervention ought to take, the Government have arrived at the conclusion that measures must be forthwith adopted to put a stop to the audacious encroachments of the Boers. This decision will be received with satisfaction by the country, which has watched with growing impatience the insults heaped upon our flag by people whose insignificance is their best protection. Bechuanaland is distant and not easily accessible, and the substantial interests of this country in that quarter are small compared with the trouble and cost of protecting them. The Boers have speculated largely upon the reluctance naturally felt in such circumstances to bring into play the only arguments which they appear to respect. The deputation which recently negotiated a new convention with Lord Derby had barely reached home when the stipulations to which it agreed were set at defiance with the most daring effrontery. Before the new boundary could be formally marked out, the chiefs whose territory it was drawn to protect found their cattle stolen, their land overrun, and their independence destroyed by invaders from the Transvaal. A British officer has been murdered in cold blood because his energy and ability offered an inconvenient obstacle to lawless aggression, and that nothing might be wanting to discredit the pretence that such things are done by freebooters over whom the Transvaal Government has no control, the British flag has been hauled down by the soldiers of the Republic, and British troops occupying positions secured by formal treaty have been offered the grossest insults in its name. Some limit must be placed to indignities of this kind, even when offered by a colony of half-civilized graziers to the British Empire.

CONFERENCE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COMMITTEE.

Sir William McArthur, M.P., chairman of the South African Committee, presided on Thursday at a breakfast at the Westminster Palace Hotel, after which a conference was held with reference to the grave crisis in Bechuanaland and to the flagrant violation of the convention by the Boers.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., after stating that the question should not be made a party one, although they should speak out even if they might not agree with the Government, complained of the want of definite information about affairs in South Africa—as to how the Home and Cape Governments had acted towards Mr. Mackenzie, for instance. He went on to refer to the bad treatment of the chief Montsioa by the Boers, observing that he had been obliged, for want of support, to agree to the treaty which had been made; and then to the breach of the convention between the Boers and her Majesty's Government, declaring that a greater breach of faith and a greater disregard of the rights of the people, more [illegible] robbery, had never been committed [illegible] barefaced or at any time. There never [illegible] in any country to the British Crown. [illegible] was a greater insult not to mind being [illegible] it was said that they ought [illegible] insulted by such insignificant people as the Boers; but then the Government had a duty to perform to protect the people who were being ruined by the insults which had been offered by the Boers. He hoped it was true that the Cabinet were considering this question; and he regretted that a member of the Government, fortunately not a member of the Cabinet, Mr. Courtney, had stated that "nothing had been done at variance with the convention." Mr. Forster could not understand how Mr. Courtney could make such a statement. They would all be surprised if the Government did not immediately take action, and he looked forward with anxiety to know what they would do. This was ceasing to be a party question at the Cape. He believed that it would be a good thing to send out regiments, to show that they were determined to enforce order. But if they were to send out officers and agents who commanded respect at the Cape, with power to recruit and money to pay the recruits, that would probably be sufficient to meet the difficulties of the case. A single despatch had come, asking whether the Government would sanction the treaty the Boers had made; but the Government ought not to have waited for the despatch. There could be no doubt as to what should be done. There must be something more than a paper reply to the despatch. There must be clear evidence that action would follow; for the filibusters cared absolutely nothing for advice or for threats unless they believed that they would be fulfilled. If the Government simply looked upon the question as one merely of economic expenditure of money, or upon the question of possible loss of life, he did not think it was easy to estimate with certainty either of those points; and the expenditure of both life and money would be increased by hesitation. The present state of affairs would lead to the greatest calamity unless firmness were directly shown and the filibusters brought to their senses. If Mr. Mackenzie had had the support he ought to have had the present grave crisis would never have arisen. The result now was that everybody in the Cape feared to support the English Government. It was now even doubted at the Cape whether England would continue to rule there. The question had really resolved itself into this—whether or not we should keep the Cape. If we were to leave a large portion of the Cape Colony with our Continental neighbours near, would they leave it alone? There was little doubt that Germany would step in. In fact, that was exactly what Germany wished, and he could not blame her. He took great interest in preserving our relations with the colonies, and nothing had given him greater pleasure than to see the one bright spot in the very dark prospect—namely, that both in Canada and Australia there was the keenest feeling upon this question, and a hope that England would not sacrifice her position. This was a wide question, involving as it did whether or not England should remain an empire. He had long believed that unless England fulfilled her duties even to native tribes Nemesis would come and we should lose the empire. He hoped that, irrespective of party, there would be such an outburst of English feeling throughout the country as would show the Government that they would be supported in any firm action, and that they would be greatly blamed if they persevered in letting things alone to go from bad to worse, until we should get rid of the Cape difficulty by having no Cape to keep.

The Lord Mayor said he hoped that the result of the conference would be that the Boers would see that the people of England were determined that they would not allow the present oppression of the native tribes to be continued. Mr. Fuller (of the Legislative Council of the Cape) considered that the gist of the question was whether the government of the colony should be given over to the filibusters who had trampled upon the British flag and dragged in the mire that which was once the symbol of honour, power, and authority. The Hon. Mr. Merriman (late Minister of Public Works at the Cape) having spoken, Mr. Gorst, M.P., observed that the Imperial Government had been compelled to admit that they had been misinformed upon at least three points—with regard to the chief Montsioa the engagements of the British officers to support Montsioa, and as to the Transvaal Government. He complained of the want of official information; and said that there was little doubt that the Transvaal Government had set the recent convention aside and defied the British Government. They had fomented fresh inroads upon Montsioa's territory, the British officers had been insulted, and Montsioa had virtually been compelled to enter into a treaty with his oppressors. The question was therefore whether or not British power in South Africa was to continue. Mr. Cropper, M. P., moved and the Reverend Dr. Rigg seconded the following resolution:—"That, in the judgment of this meeting, Her Majesty's Government should take immediate steps to establish law and order in the British protectorate, both on the western and eastern borders of the Transvaal territory, and enforce the provisions of the Transvaal Convention." Sir Henry Barkly said that the present was the third convention solemnly entered into with regard to Bechuanaland which had been torn up and thrown to the winds immediately afterwards, and we should be very weak and foolish to allow ourselves to be treated continually in that way. The honour of the British Empire ought at once to be vindicated. The resolution having been unanimously carried, Mr. H. M. Stanley, in proposing thanks to the chairman, said that the English had an inclination to deliver themselves from the trouble of looking after their own interests. He found everywhere—and especially in Africa—that they seemed to say respecting their possessions, "Take it, gentlemen; are there any more claimants? Do you want any more territory? Take it, we are tired of it; we are getting old, feeble and decrepit. Take it in the name of God, and with our blessing." The chairman's reply to the vote of thanks concluded the proceedings.

MADAME BLAVATSKY AND THE THEOSOPHIST EXPOSURES.

MADAME BLAVATSKY writes to the *Times* on Oct. 7:—With reference to the alleged exposure at Madras of a dishonourable conspiracy between myself and two persons of the name of Coulombs to deceive the public with occult phenomena, I have to say that the letters purporting to have been written by me are certainly not mine. Sentences here and there I recognize, taken from old notes of mine on different matters, but they are mingled with interpolations that entirely pervert their meaning. With these exceptions the whole of the letters are a fabrication.

The fabricators must have been grossly ignorant of Indian affairs, since they make me speak of a "Maharajah of Lahore," when every Indian schoolboy knows that no such person exists.

With regard to the suggestion that I attempted to promote "the financial prosperity" of the Theosophical Society by means of occult phenomena, I say that I have never at any time received, or attempted to obtain, from any person any money either for myself or for the society by any such means. I defy anyone to come forward and prove the contrary. Such money as I have received has been earned by literary work of my own, and these earnings and what remained of my inherited property when I went to India have been devoted to the Theosophical Society. I am a poorer woman to-day than I was when with others I founded the society.

On the same day, Oct. 9, the *Times* publishes the following letter from Mr. St. G. Lane Fox, F. T. S.:—

In the *Times* of September 20 and September 29 you publish telegrams from your Calcutta correspondent referring to the Theosophical Society. As I have just returned from India, and am a member of the board of control appointed to manage the affairs of the society during the absence from India of Colonel Olcott and Madame Blavatsky, I hope you will allow me through your columns to add a few words to the news you publish. First, then, these Coulombs, who, in conjunction with certain missionaries, are now trying to throw discredit on the Theosophical Society, were employed at the society's headquarters at Adyar as housekeepers, and the board of control, finding that they were thoroughly unprincipled, always trying to extort money from members of the society, discharged them. They had meanwhile been constructing all sorts of trap-doors and sliding panels in the private rooms of Madame Blavatsky, who had very indiscreetly given over these rooms to their charge. As to the letters purporting to have been written by Madame Blavatsky, which have recently been published in an Indian "Christian" paper, I, in common with all who are acquainted with the circumstances of the case, have no doubt whatever that, whoever wrote them, they are not written by Madame Blavatsky. I myself attach very little importance to this new scandal, as I do not believe that the true theosophic cause suffers in the slightest degree.

The theosophical movement is now well launched, and must go ahead in spite of obstacles. Already hundreds, if not thousands, have been led through it to perceive that, for scientific and not merely sentimental reasons, purity of life is advisable, and that honesty of purpose and unselfish activity are necessary for true human progress and the attainment of real happiness.

A STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF INDIA.

MR. CHARLES PRINSEP, Statistical Reporter to the India Office, has compiled a singularly complete and instructive statistical abstract made on the basis of the reports and returns received from India. The period covered is from 1873-4 to 1882-3, the last year for which the official returns have been received. The tables include every fact or circumstance connected with the government and administration of the country, as well as with the material condition of the people. In little more than 250 pages there are condensed the figures and statistics of the whole of our Indian Empire, not merely for one year, but for a period of ten years. It is true they are not ordinary pages, for they each contain columns of figures which will dismay all but the most indefatigable and careful student of Indian questions; and, although figures can in skilful hands be made to mislead, they furnish none the less the best material for ascertaining the present position of a community, while the comparison of the same statistics for different periods affords sure and easy indication of whether there h[illegible] a progress or retrogression among the peo[illegible]as been they refer. For this reason Mr. Pri[illegible]ple to whom abstract is extremely useful; b[illegible]sep's statistical shortly published and proc[illegible], although it will be sum, it is not likely t[illegible]urable for a very moderate or perhaps eve[illegible] find any wide circulation, at the hand[illegible] the consideration it deserves public[illegible] of members of Parliament and other [illegible]men.

Some of the facts which these figures reveal are striking and significant. They speak volumes in favour of the progress which India has made under our rule, and they refute the sweeping and self-contradicting representations as to the impoverishment of the country. There is, perhaps, not one fact more conclusive on this point than the large import of treasure into the country that has taken place during the last ten years. We cannot give all the figures for the whole of that period, but the principal result is that in these ten years, 25,734,092 of gold have been imported and 74,768,086 in silver. The amount exported during the same years has been £5,972,923 in gold and 15,607,210 in silver. From 1874 to 1883, therefore, balance of £19,761,169, in gold and of £59,160,876 in silver has been imported into India; or, in other words, India was richer in 1883 than what she was in 1873 by not less than £78,922,045 in treasure. This result has been attained by a steady increase of the amount of specie imported and by a not less gratifying decrease in the quantity exported. In both directions it is satisfactory to observe that the favourable symptoms are more marked in the case of gold than of silver. In the period under consideration the import of the former has more than trebled, while that of silver has only doubled; and the employment of so much gold is as welcome a sign of material prosperity as it is rare, or more truly unprecedented, in an Eastern country. There are many other facts not less important or significant than the one we have signalled out for special mention to be gleaned from Mr. Prinsep's well-ordered columns of figures. In 1883 the import trade of India, excluding treasure, amounted to the value of £50,003,041, whereas in 1874 it was only £31,628,497. In 1883 the export trade amounted to £80,400,865, while in 1874 it was not more than £54,960,786. The significance of the increase in the exports is rendered the greater by the fact that one of the most important branches of the trade of India—viz., opium—is purposely restricted from development. The reader will find ample statistical information in this Parliamentary return on every subject connected with the Indian Empire, and we may say that the tables relating to the Army are particularly interesting. The results of the last census are given, and it is ascertained that in 1881 there were in India 77,188 British-born male subjects.—*Times.*

STRANGE STORY OF A REDISTRIBUTION SCHEME.

THE *Standard* on the morning of the 10th instant, published what claimed to be the complete scheme of the Government with reference to Redistribution. The paper was accompanied by an elaborate statistical plan, and occupied over five columns. It was immediately officially stated that the paper purporting to be the Redistribution Scheme of the Government, "the possession of which could only have been obtained through breach of duty, is one of several proposals made to her Majesty's Government. It has not even come before the Cabinet."

In connection with the publication of the "Ministerial Memorandum," the *Daily Telegraph* conceives it to be its duty to make known the following circumstances:—

On the evening of Sunday, the 28th of September last, a slip of paper was dropped into the editor's box at the office of this journal containing some writing to the following effect:—'If the editor desires to obtain a copy of the Government Redistribution Bill let him apply, stating terms, to P. P., at the office of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode.' On the Monday following, the 29th of September, this invitation was brought under editorial notice. Upon perusing it we communicated the next morning by a trustworthy representative with the Queen's printers, informing them that we had good reason to believe their confidence was being betrayed, and placing the letter itself in their hands. Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode sent to our office on the following day—that is to say, on the 1st of October—a special emissary, who avowed the existence of the document—which, indeed, he produced, without unfolding it—and expressed very cordial acknowledgment of the service rendered to his firm, as well as his thanks for the course we had adopted. At his desire, and with a view to detect the offender, a reply was sent the same day to the address of the anonymous correspondent who had offered us the draft Bill; but we believe no application has ever been made for the letter. Such are the simple facts which we have to state in connection with this subject; and it will be concluded, we assume, that the private Cabinet memorandum thus proffered to us for [illegible] was in all probability a duplicate of th[illegible] now before the country, though, o[illegible] not for a moment infer that what h[illegible] selves happened to others. It will [illegible] purpose to extenuate the importance [illegible] paper. The document is, in truth, o[illegible]ficance; though we are far from [illegible]ding it as a premature appearance of the actual Redistribution Bill, or as the precise measure which the Government would by-and-by have laid before Parliament. It is a private Ministerial memorandum of instruction and information, prepared with great care and consideration, of which twenty-five copies only were printed for circulation among the members of the Cabinet, and for future use. The 'other proposals' whereof mention is made in the official communication on the subject have not, like the scheme, been printed; and probably none have yet been debated at any Cabinet Council.

The *Daily Telegraph* also says:—The manner in which the draft Redistribution Bill came to be published was the subject of prolonged inquiry yesterday at the Local Government Board, where interviews took place between Ministers and the representatives of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, the Queen's printers, in whose establishment "Stationery Office" matter is put into type.

The *Standard* wrote:—"The draft scheme of the Ministerial Redistribution Bill which we were enabled to publish yesterday has, in the usual manner, been disavowed by the Government, although, in this instance, the disavowal is of a qualified nature. The value of the official *dementi* may best be tested by a careful study of the internal evidence afforded by the document, the substance of which appeared in our columns."

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

A CAREFUL observer sends to the *St. James Gazette* the following notes of the recent eclipse:—The faith of many in even the truth of "Old Moore's Almanac" began to be shaken as to whether there was not some mistake in the day as they got out their glasses, about a quarter past seven, to have a look at the eclipse of the moon on Saturday night; and it was not until nearly eight o'clock that a something, which looked like a faint increase in the light and shade upon the features of the moon's landscape, showed those who were grumbling about want of punctuality, or even suggesting that it might have been postponed, that the eclipse was really going to begin. This faint shadow grew darker, until at a quarter past eight all doubt was set at rest, when a bit of the lower left-hand side or eastern edge of the moon was darkened by the real shadow of the earth. Those who expected to see the eclipse begin punctually at 7-16 (as advertised in the almanacks) forgot that an eclipse of the moon is really nothing more than the shadow of our earth upon her, and that shadows cast by objects so far from each other as the earth and moon are must be very far from sharp. As the shadow advanced across the moon's face the curved line of it looked about the shape that the edge of half-a-crown would make if laid upon a threepenny bit. By about 8-30 nearly one-third of the moon was in shadow, and the sky became perceptibly darker, so that many small stars round her, before invisible, could now be seen by the naked eye. But even up to 8-45, when about half the moon's face was covered, her shadowed side remained dark; and even through a good pair of glasses there was at this time scarcely any indication of outline about this dark side, which was still merged, so to say, in the dark sky beyond her. About 9-10 all that was left uncovered of the moon looked like the paring of a nail, while the ends of the crescent, notably the upper one, were far from sharp, as is the case with those of the new moon, but much softened or shaded away, the upper one also having a blueish-green colour. At 9-20, as the last really bright bit of the moon faded out, her shadowed side was distinctly visible, telling rather warm, though not nearly so much so as have seen it upon former eclipses, when the moon has looked almost the colour of an orange. On Saturday her colour was rather that of pale gold, looking rather transparent, and like a great soap-bubble or ball of iridescent glass. From this time until 10 o'clock, though the upper western edge of the moon was still defined, she was almost lost to the eye, looking no brighter than a small nebula in the milky way. During this middle of the eclipse the upper edge of the moon's disk seen through glasses was markedly the most obscured. About 10-10 the upper eastern edge became more defined. At 10-30 the upper eastern edge became distinctly bright and continued to increase in brightness until the western edge was nearly lost. About this time that glass-ball look of the shaded moon was very remarkable; and the contrast of the steel or greenish blue of her upper eastern edge, as the shadow left it bright, with the warm tint upon the moon below was very beautiful. This bluish tint about the higher crest of the crescent remained until nearly 11, when the shadowed side became lost again in the sky; the illuminated portion appeared at the same time to almost swell out, as it were, from the shaded side of the moon as the cornea of an eye does from an eye-ball. Soon after 11 the bright markings upon the moon's face were again visible; though, as in the coming-on of the eclipse, the ends, especially the upper one of the crescent, were cool in colour and not at all sharply defined. From this time until the dark shadow really left the moon, about 11-45 there was little further to note beyond the rapid increase of light.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr A R Macdonald, B U C S
Mr C F Kreiser, B U C S
Major F Barrow, B S C
Col D G S St. J. Grant, M S C

Capt E A Barclay, Bo S C
Surg J P Greany, M. D., Bo
Sub-Cond W E Joyce, Bo

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr G G Dey, B C S, 6 mo
Mr J Smith, B C S, 2 weeks
Mr F Giles, B C S 1[illegible] days
Mr J A Bourd[illegible]on, B C S, 1 mo
Mr T P[illegible]
Mr [illegible]enson, B C S, 3 mo
[illegible] T Allen, B C S, 1 week
Mr J Robertson, B U C S, 6 mo
Col A E Campbell, B S C, 244 days

Lt-Col F Knowles, B S C, 25 days
Lt-Col H B Hanna, B S C, 6 mo
Capt H L Wells, R B Eng, 4 mo, 17 days
Mr L McIver, M C S, 3 mo
Lt-Col J Ewing, M S C, 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C M Rivaz, B C S
Mr J Smith, B C S
Mr H F D Moule, B C S
Mr F Giles, B C S
Mr F D Board, B U C S
Mr A Collings, B U C S
Mr C A Mills, B U C S
Mr H H Locke, B U C S
Mr H S Hartington, B U C S
Mr G W Leitner, L L D, B U C S
Lieut-Col R F C A Tytler, B Inf
Major C T M Higginson, B Cav
Capt W H White, R B Eng
Capt J C Addison, R B Eng

Capt R F Jameson, B S C
Capt F M Randall, B S C
Capt H F Stevens, B S C
Surg-Major G King, B
Lieut-Col J M C Galloway, M Cav
Mr J R Daniel, M C S
Surg-Major T J McGann, M
Mr C G Blathwayt, Bo C S
Mr F D Campbell, Bo U C S
Lt Col C C Pemberton, Bo S C
Lt-Col G R Goodfellow, Bo S C
Capt H P Young, Bo S C
Lieut A W Forbes, Bo S C

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 27.

The closing telegrams from London of Saturday's date report no change which we have not already noted, and business here to-day has generally ruled extremely quiet.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Decrease Rs.	5,72,125
Do. do. Branches	Decrease ,,	1,31,821
Other Deposits	Increase ,,	11,07,378
Cash Credits undrawn	Increase ,,	2,72,555
Govt. & other Authorised Securities	Decrease ,,	18,253
Cash Credits	Increase ,,	19,548
Loans	Decrease ,,	68,624
Bills Discounted	Decrease ,,	10,78,809
Cash with Correspondents	Increase ,,	6,10,755
Cash and Currency Notes	Increase ,,	12,16,097

These movements are decidedly in favour of easier money showing as they do a marked falling-off in the trade demand, and it is evident we must wait for a very different state of things to that prevailing now for any change in rates of discount in an upward direction.

Exchange to-day has undergone quite a collapse. The drop in rates is only 1-16d. in Bank and 1-32d. per rupee in private bills, but the feeling is weak in the extreme. The proximate cause of the decline is weaker accounts from Calcutta whence rates came this morning about the level at which we close ; but the real influence is the depressed condition of export trade to Europe, not only in Bombay, but throughout the entire East, and until we see a change in that respect we can scarcely look for an upward turn in Exchange. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 7¼d.	,,
Do.	Three months' sight	1s. 7 7-16d.	,,
Credits	do. do.	1s. 7 9-16d.	,,
Francs	do. do.	2·06 to ½	,,

Government Paper continues to tend easier and Fours are down again to Rs. 99-3-16, Fours and-a-half are nominal at Rs. 102½.

Shares generally are very quiet. Spinning Mills in some instances are firmer, notably Manockjee Petits which are up to Rs 1,200 and Empress which have recovered to Rs. 720. Orientals are firm at Rs. 545, Dhurrumseys are Rs. 5 better at Rs. 370.

Cotton to-day has been firm with a very fair enquiry at Saturday's prices for new crops, say Rs. 208 for Good Broach and Rs. 179 for Good Oomra for March and Rs. 144 for Good Bengals for December, but sellers act with great caution and no business of importance has resulted.

Wheat is firm at previous prices, but not in active enquiry.

Linseed has gone quite wild to-day as high as Rs. 6-12 per cwt. being asked for ready parcels which are much wanted to complete October shipments.

Freights are if possible more depressed than ever. Engagements have been made for Liverpool to-day at 11s. 3d. and for other ports we have heard of no business. For ready shipment we question whether 17s. 6d. open charter would now be paid by charterers, nor is much better obtainable at neighbouring ports.

Imports.—Piece-goods are steady at unchanged values. Metals are quiet. Coals continue firm and looking to the position of freights must go higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
[illegible] BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank o[illegible]bay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	740
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	95

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	750
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	14	3.7½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 25th October, as compared with the statement of 18th October :—

	Oct. 18.	Oct. 25.
Liabilities.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	44,58,643	38,86,518
do. do. at Branches	9,65,812	8,53,991
Other Deposits	1,97,69,744	2,08,77,122
Post Bills	13,100	10,591
Cash Credits undrawn	5,30,581	8,03,136
	3,82,37,880	3,89,11,358
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	50,75,192	50,56,939
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16,27,979	16,47,527
Loans, on Security of do.	25,96,523	25,-7,899
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,824	3,586
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,54,19,642	1,43,40,833
Stamps	2,749	2,751
Dead Stock ....Rs. 5,64,711 Amt. applied in reduction..2,55,000	3,09,711	3,09,711
Cash Balances with Correspondents	13,46,680	19,18,435
Cash and Currency Notes	1,18,57,580	1,30,73,677
	3,82,37,880	3,89,11,358

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Croma, 2,083 tons, Captain E. Cave, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (26th Sept.), with a cargo of 3,779 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.

The ship Antoinette, 1,118 tons, Captain R. M. Ferguson, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, (2nd July), with a cargo of 43,398 boxes kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ralli Brothers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Croma (s)	Cave	Shields, Sept. 26.
	Antoinette	Ferguson	New York, July 2.
	Massilia (s)	Shallard	London, Oct. 10.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Assyria (s)	Penfound	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Arabia, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Oct. ARRIVALS.

24 City of Edinburgh (s) ..Barham ..Glasgow, Sept. 15
Star of Albion ....Hughes ..London, July 7.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 23.—Steamer Malda, and Ship Yorkand.

MADRAS.

Oct. ARRIVAL.

24 Booldana (s) .... Calcutta.

Oct. DEPARTURE.

24 Pelican (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 27.

From Liverpool.

City of Manchester s—2 casks antimony, Bhimjee Poonja ; 125 cases yellow metal sheets and 25 cases copper sheets, Ralli Brothers ; 25 cases clocks, Bell Brandenburg and Co ; 125 barrels green copper as, Cuma Ramjee ; 40 cases paleale and stout, Finlay, Muir and Co

Clan Macdonald s—125 kegs, red lead Esmaljee Allybhoy ; 107 cases yellowmetal sheets and 7 cases copper sheets Ritchie Stewart and Co ; 500 boxes bar soap and 120 boxes tinplates, Essoofally, Sumsoodin and Co

Eden Hall s—6 sheets copper, Ramcrushna Manockjee.

Belgravia s—11 packages earthenware. Dhunjee Jairaz ; 2 packages earthenwares, Jaffer Runmul.

From Glasgow.

Belgravia s—2 packages provisions, Bolton and Co ; 101 cases whiskey Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 50 barrels beer Bell Brandenburg and Co.

Clan Maclean s—13 cases whiskey, Bodger Warberton and Co.

From London.

Rosetta s—6 cases oilmanstore, the Bombay Club ; 2 case, asiline dye. Bell Brandenburg nd Co. ; 30 cases brangs Bodger Warburtten and Co.

Nizam s—5 cases blue color, T. M. Tazkhanjee ; 5 cases brandy Bodger Worburten and Co.

Verona s—25 cases oilmanstones, A. C. Ahmed 43 hogsheads brandy Eduljee Cowasjee.

Assame s—5 cases aniline dye, H Goculdass ; 78 cases oilmanstores and 3 cases chease, Jeewanjee and Co ; 10 cases anibare dye. Wolkart Brothers, 4 hogshead brady, Pestonjee and Co ; 92 cases liqueur 159 cases claret 50 cases brandyand 101 cases bar, Treacher and Co ; 101 cases whiskey, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 5 cases brand, Bodgery Warburtyn and Co.

Rohilla s—4 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.

From Antwerp.

Othello s—2 cases toys, Dulsook Premchund ; 10 cases sheet glass, Tyebjee Ebramjee ; 300 boxes candles, Hassum Ahmed ; 20 packages glasswares Soomar Bhima ; 200 boxes candles, A. Blascheck and Co ; 382 box window glass, A. Noorbhoy ; 34 packages glasswares J. Runmull.

From Hull.

Othello s—200 barrels alum, Esmalljee Allibhoy.

From Marseilles.

R. Rubattino s—26 cases brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Bordeaux.

China s—17 cases brandy D. P. Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 27.

For Liverpool.

Clan Macdonald s—195 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 235 cwts myrabolams, 62¾ cwts behada and 90¼ cwt. coir yarn Hurrydass Goculdass ; 125 cwts coir yarns Meghjee Meoljee ; 10 bales rags, Mooljee Jaitha and bales hemp, Hormusjee Rustomjee ; 20 cwts wheat Co ; 27 Pelly and Co ; 75 bales goat hair, G. Bharmul ; 102 bales rags, L. Jussajee ; 4,011 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers ; 37 bales cotton, Cooverjee Liliadhur.

Belgravia s—180 cwts coir rope, Luckmechund Heerachund ; 200 cwts coir yarn, James H. Latimore ; 191 cwts coir yarn D. Bhicajee Khan and Co.

City of Manchester s—631 cwts coir yarn, James H. Latimore,

For London.

Niagara s—27 cwts fishmaws, Hassumbhoy Purdhan ; 3 bales hides, Edward Bates & Co ; 24 bales hides, Shuriff bhoy Moloobhoy and Co ; 100 cwts Colombo roots, F. M. Ally ; 135 cwts senna leaves. 31¼ cwts cardamoms seed and 16 cwts cheratta, Nuthoo Lalljee ; 239 cwts sandalwood, Muncherjee Framjee.

For Havre.

Niagara s—100 bales cotton, G. Spinner and Co ; 50 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co ; 7,500 cwts drapeseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Genoa.

Manilla s—4,600 cwts wheat F. Masotti and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Thorndale s—390 cwts horns, Volkart Brothers ; 4,000 cwts wheat, A. Blascheck and Co ; 106 cwts poppyseed and 720 cwts rapeseed, Ghella Bharmul.

Inchborva s—325 cwts horns, Volkart Brothers ; 2,000 cwts wheat, A. Blascheck and Co.

Bertha s—1,5.0 cwts poppyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Trieste.

Elektra s—1 case peacock feather, M. Mandolfo and Co ; 4 cwts wet dates, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Nizam s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 180 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

For Venice.

Nizam s—1,000¾ cwts castorseed and 110 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Marseilles.

Manilla s—1,600 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co.

For Antwerp.

Schaldis s—617 bales cotton, Punnett and Co. ; 325 cwts horns, Volkart Brothers.

For Hull.

Monkseaton s—6,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 400½ cwts linseed, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co.

For Suez.

Elektra s—7 pots sandalwood oil, 25 pots coolfa oil, 18 cwts hemez, 25 cwts sandalwood and 5¼ cwts cardamoms, E. L. Moolchund ; 3¼ cwts lac, M. A. Cadur.

For Constantinople.

Elektra s—20 packages cocoanuts, H. M. E. and M. Jaffer ; 3¼ cwts cardamoms, E. S. Abadia.

For Calcutta.

Scindia s—207 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass ; 151 bales cotton, Hurmookroy Amooluckchund.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 26th October, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·868
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·7
Dew Point	65·9
Ralative humidity of Air	·625
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	72·9
General Direction of Wind*	NE, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	265

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 25.

Wilkins, Surg. Major, on leave, from Ferozpore.
Gordon, Lieut., R. E., on leave, from Rawal Pindee.

October 26.

Wilson, Surg. Major, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Adam, Lieut. Col., 25th Bombay N. L. I., on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Lucas, Captain, Bombay Comst, Dept., on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

October 27.

Turnbull, Captain, S. Lancashire, on leave, from Ranikhet.
Chesnaye, Surg. Major, on leave, from Bakloh.
Maitland, Surg., on leave, from Deesa.
O'Bryen, Lieut., 31st Punjaub N. I., on leave, from Sialkot.

DEPARTURES.—October 22.

Kemball, Lieut., 21st Bombay N. I., on leave, to Khundalla.

October 23.

King, Captain, R. A., on duty, to Allahabad.

October 25.

Bell, Captain, 20th Bombay N. I., from leave, to Poona.

October 26.

Stewart, Major, 3rd Cavalry H. C., from leave, to Secundrabad.

October 27.

Kemball Lieut., 2nd Belooch, from leave, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt. B. V. R. C.
Bombay, October 28, 1884.

The drill season will commence on Saturday, the 1st November next. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m., sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. All members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m., and all those met on the way, will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own tram expenses can have the amount refunded by applying for the same after parade. This being the first parade of the season, it is requested that all members will do their utmost to be present.

Vol W A Gilmore having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to E Company.

P Smith and J Burnett are posted to J (cadet) Company and not to E Company as stated in Regimental orders of the 27th inst.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS, REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON (Diplomaed Assistants). Fees.—Stopping or cleaning teeth Rs. 5. Painless extractions under nitrous-oxide gas Rs. 10 Artificial teeth (personal interview not requisite.) Rs. 10. 19, Rampart Row

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE,*
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty
the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
Esplanade-road, opposite University Clock Tower
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano.......Rs 33 per month or Rs 750
Sympathetic square ..... ,, 36 ,, or ,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs ,, 66 ,, or ,, 1,375
PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Messrs, LAWRENCE and MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application,

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will leave MAHABLESHWUR for GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL, on FRIDAY, 31st OCTOBER, and will start on tour on WEDNESDAY, 5th NOVEMBER, according to the programme already published. During his absence, heavy PARCELS, PACKETS, and ORDINARY LETTERS, intended for HIS EXCELLENCY should be sent to the PRIVATE SECRETARY for transmission. TELEGRAMS and other urgent communications may be sent direct to HIS EXCELLENCY addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP."

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, 22nd Oct., 1884.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

LARKINS—BURNE—October 8, at the Parish Church, Albury, Surrey, by the Rev. R. J. Dundas, Rector, assisted by the Rev. T. S. Curteis, Rector of Sevenoaks, and the Rev. R. Finch, Rector of Pangbourne, Arthur Brooks Larkins, Esq., of Sion Hill, Bath, and of the Indian Government Telegraph Department, son of the late T. B. Larkins, Esq., Indian Medical Department, to Lilian Ursula, third daughter of Newdigate Burne, Esq., and the Hon'ble Mrs. Burne, of Hare Dene, Albury, Surrey, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. H. T. Burne, of Grittleton, Wilts, and of the late Viscount Sidmouth.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SNEYD—October 21, at the Retreat, Simla, the wife of J. A. P. Sneyd, Bengal Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GRIFFITHS—ANDERSON—October 20, by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, assisted by the Rev. W. A. Hamilton, at Cuttack, the Rev. P. M. Milnes Griffiths, B.A., Chaplain at Cuttack, to Mabel Ida (Dollie), daughter of the late John Armstrong Anderson, and niece of Major General R. P. Anderson, late of the Bengal Army.

DEATH.

GILMORE—October 12, at Landour, N.-W. P., D. L. Gilmore, (of Fatehgarh.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1884.

The annual report of the Registrar of Native Publications is always an interesting document The facts that it contains are in some respects, more important evidence of the educational condition of the Presidency than the examinations held in our University buildings. If the results of examinations entirely depended on the amount of knowledge possessed by the candidates, they would unerringly test the educational progress of the Presidency. But it must be allowed that the results of all examinations mainly depend on two factors. The knowledge of the candidates cannot influence the result more than the character of the examiners. Some examiners are very strict, while others are notoriously lenient ; and the variety in the character of the examiners is particularly prejudicial in India, where constant change in the examining bodies is unavoidable, as many of the examiners of one year will be found in the following year to have left India or ceased to be available from some other cause. The same uncertainty is produced by the changes that so often take place amongst the Educational Inspectors who report on the condition of schools. It is therefore a good thing that we have the report of the Registrar of Native Publications to give us educational statistics of another kind, and supplement the reports of school inspectors and University examiners by facts and figures which give at least equally reliable evidence as to the quality and progress of education in the Bombay Presidency, and at the same time throw a full light on the literary tastes of the reading public and those who write for them. The evidence of the report before us is also valuable as a means of judging how far the education afforded has been treasured by the recipients as a valuable possession. There is no doubt that many students only study with a view to passing examinations and affixing B. A. to their names, and after that object has been obtained bid a long farewell to the masterpieces of literature that they studied at school and college. But the fact that between one and two thousand books are annually published in the Presidency shows that this is not always the case. Some, at any rate, of the graduates of our universities retain their interest in literature when there are no more examinations to pass, and do their best, by translations and imitations and original work, to communicate to such of their countrymen as are able to read what effect has been produced upon their Oriental minds by the education they have received in the literature, science, and philosophy of Modern Europe.

The first broad fact to be noticed in the report before us is that the number of publications in 1883 was much larger than in the previous year. The year's increase has been an increase of 21 per cent. on the publications of 1882. In 1882 there were 1,181 publications brought out in the Presidency, while in the year under report there were as many as 1,434, or an increase of 253 works. If this increase is kept up Bombay will, before many years have elapsed, be in the condition of Israel in the time of Solomon, when that wise king deplored that "of making many books there is no end, and much study is a weariness of the flesh." However, whatever would have been the opinion of the wisest of men on the subject, most of us will agree with the Registrar of Native Publications that this decided increase "testifies to the progressive development of literary activity in this Presidency." Of course it may be that the greater number of works produced is compensated for by decrease in their average excellence, but as we have not the means of precisely testing their excellence, we have no right to assume any inferiority without having adequate grounds for the assumption. We may at any rate take it for granted that in this Presidency the State education is producing year by year an increased demand for books and increased capabilities for the supply of this demand.

The report would be very much more interesting reading if it contained extracts translated from the works mentioned. Eighty-four new books of poetry are reported to have been brought out in the course of the year. We should like to know if any of them contain any really poetical passages, or whether they are not, as seems more probable, merely specimens of versified prose. Some extracts from a book of advice with regard to the "conduct of a girl at her father-in-law's house" would probably give an interesting picture of native domestic life sketched from within. The work is according to the report "an incomplete work, giving some sound advice to the young bride as to how she should conduct herself at the house of her [illegible]ther-in-law, and equally good advice to the parents o[illegible] the bridegroom and the bride as to how they should treat the bride. The evil custom of child marriages [illegible] suddenly throws the young girl among a strange family which has little or no sympathy for her, and for some time the child's life is miserable. The bride's existence is made unbearable by her ignorant mother-in-law, who takes fancied insults and takes the bride severely to task. Other female relations on both sides make the matters still worse. Family quarrels are fomented which frequently end in the estrangement of the newly connected families, and the innocent young girl is made the victim of all this folly. The advice given in the incomplete work is sound, and will not fail to achieve some good." We should like to have some specimens of the advice given. All such books are not only interesting now, but may possibly be still more so in the future as a record of manners and customs that have passed away, if the gradually increasing desire for reform eventually leads native public opinion to condemn child marriages as prejudicial to the physical and moral good of the people. At present we have, at any rate, in Mr. Malabari one writer with keen powers of observation whose English writings lift the veil of obscurity that hangs over native domestic life. But we sometimes cannot help thinking that his pictures are somewhat overdrawn, and that he is often carried away by his sense of humour to give an exaggerated representation of the facts. Extracts from other native writings by which, as by an independent witness, we could test the accuracy of Mr. Malabari's accounts of native life would be very acceptable.

But perhaps copious extracts from the year's publications would swell the report to an impracticable length, and would after all be misleading. For it would undoubtedly be possible to make out of the large collection of books that come annually under the eye of the Registrar of Native Publications extracts that would not give a correct idea of their general contents. In making extracts so much depends on the views held by the critic and the conclusions that he wishes to prove. Professor Monier Williams is a good instance of the tendency to choose extracts in accordance with one's own views. No one would suspect him of deliberately intending to exaggerate the value of Sanskrit literature. Yet the extracts which he gives from the Mahabharata in his "Indian Wisdom" would lead the reader of his book to imagine that the moral elevation of that poem is far higher than it really is. Isolated passages inculcating most advanced morality are quoted, but the acts of gross treachery attributed to the gods and human heroes in the poem are by the influence of unconscious bias kept in the background. The same result would probably happen if the report before us were filled with copious extracts from the works of native writers. It is after all perhaps better to have a tolerably exhaustive statement of the titles of the books, their subject-matter, and the languages in which they are written, than what could not help being a very fragmentary idea of their actual contents. What is wanting in this report might, however, be easily supplied by the *Voice of India,* which would certainly add to the interest and readableness of its contents by varying the monotony of its newspaper cuttings with occasional fragments of translation from contemporary books.

One of the most striking features in the annual reports of the Bombay publications is the great variety of languages in which the books published are composed. In addition to Marathi, Gujerati, Kanarese, Sindi, and Hindustani, which are spoken by large portions of the population, books are also issued every year in Sanskrit, Magadhi, Arabic, Persian, Zend, and Pehlvi for the different religious sections of the community. It thus unfortunately happens that no book written in one language can be read by the whole reading public of the Presidency. This difficulty is sometimes met by bi-lingual and tri-lingual publications. Far the largest number of works are composed, as might be expected, in Marathi and Gujerati, in which two languages about 62½ per cent. of the whole number of publications are written. The Marathi publications slightly exceed those in Gujerati, while we notice that among the registered publications of the year there are almost twice as many original poetical works in Gujerati as in Marathi. Are we to account for this disproportion by supposing that the Marathas are less poetical than those who speak Gujerati, or that the latter are the more inclined to verse composition, which they mistake for the true poetical inspiration ? As might have been anticipated, the effects of Western education may be traced in a tendency to reform. We have already referred to one book exposing the evil effects of child-marriage. There are several other publications advocating change in old-established customs. The "Regeneration of India," by Gopinath Sadashiv Hate, written in English, makes a vigorous attack upon Hindu idolatry, child-marriage, and the seclusion of women. Pandita Ramabai, in Marathi, writes a book of religious and moral advice to women, in which she insists upon the fact that the regeneration of India is impossible until the education of women enables them really to be helpmates to their husbands. The book of travels by the same gifted authoress, in which she gives an account of her voyage to and from and her residence in England, will doubtless also give an impulse to the agitation for women's rights now going on in India. In Gujerati a drama in three acts "depicting the miseries of separation from her lover, and of widowhood, experienced by a young girl whose avaricious parents married her against her wishes to an old and decrepit man, for the sake of his riches," also attacks child marriage and the practice of marrying young girls to rich old men. A short book called the "Tale of Wisdom and Popular Usage" condemns the popular prejudices and evil customs prevalent among the Gujerati Hindus. It appears that on these questions the prevailing tone of the registered publications is decidedly liberal. We notice, however, one work of a decidedly reactionary character. It is an attack upon the more advanced men and women of Maharashtra, whom it satirises as worshippers of the goddess Parvati, who eat flesh and drink spirituous liquors on the assumption that the Vedas sanction these practices. A large number of the publications of last year are devoted to the advancement of agriculture. Major Nutt's "Suburban Villas, Market Gardens, and Residential Farms in Kathiawar," in English, the Marathi serial work called "Shethkari," or the Agriculturist, and a monthly journal in Gujerati are all directed to the improvement of practical agriculture by introducing into India the scientific discoveries of Europe. There are of course a certain number of publications referring to the burning questions of the day. One Marathi periodical contains a drama on the opposition raised by Europeans to the Jurisdiction Bill. Another publication gives an account of a trial before a European magistrate who is represented as sharing bribes with a native subordinate. Although strong language is used occasionally in the criticisms of the English system of government, the report concludes by remarking that "the general tone of the publications registered during the year was unobjectionable as regards morality and loyalty."

The Government of India have done wisely in introducing only in a tentative way their Bill for amending and consolidating the law regulating the construction and working of railways. The measure deals with a subject bristling with complications and difficulties—with a subject, moreover, upon which the law is not in all respects certain and harmonious. Even in England, where twelve years ago a Railway Commission was established for adjudicating upon certain questions connected with the working of railways, it has been deemed necessary to have recourse to further legislation, and Mr. Chamberlain's proposals on the subject have provided the basis for an important chapter in commercial law. The fact that the railway system of India is about to undergo large developments constitutes one reason for consolidating the existing railway legislation and for supplying its deficiencies. "A considerable degree of chaos exists," Mr. Hope pointed out in the Legislative Council the other day, "where simplicity is required." But something more than mere consolidation is required ; otherwise the work might be left for draftsmen to accomplish, without taking into consultation, as the Government propose, the local Governments, the Chamber of Commerce, and various railway companies. Public opinion, on the Bengal side at any rate, will welcome the announcement that the Government propose in their Bill to make provision for the institution of proper inquiries as to railway accidents. This may be taken to be one outcome of the recent Arranghatta collision, or at least of the dissatisfaction that has been expressed at the inadequacy of the inquiry which has been made into it. The Government have shown a very commendable desire to be guided in regard to this Bill by the opinions of those who are most interested in the making of railways, and it may be expected that when the Legislative Council once more applies itself to the work of amending the law of railways it will have before it an authoritative expression of commercial opinion and commercial wants in relation to the subject.

The author of "Alice in Wonderland" is the last person in the world whom we should have thought likely to contribute in any way to a controversy about the origin of cholera and the nature of the cholera germ. And yet when he winds up his graphic description of "The Hunting of the Snark" with the startling announcement that after all "the Snark was a Boojum, you see," he supplied a very remarkable illustration of one of the results of Dr. Koch's inquiry. Dr. Ray Lankester has lately criticised the Berlin biologist's work in Calcutta, and he comes to the conclusion, amongst others, not only that the comma-shaped bacillus is not comma-shaped—which, however, we knew before—but that it is not a bacillus, but a spirillum. Dr. Koch's Snark, then, turns out at the end of the hunt to be a Boojum. But Dr. Ray Lankester feels too strongly and writes too strongly upon "this discreditable business," as he calls Koch's so-called discovery, to draw upon the author of "Alice in Wonderland" for his illustrations. Everybody is now agreed that everybody else has been hoodwinked by Dr. Koch, and that it was absurd to accept the *ipse dixit* which he delivered on his return from Calcutta, as a proof that the comma-shaped bacillus which is not comma-shaped, and the bacillus which is not a bacillus, is the immediate cause of cholera. And yet for the sake of science, which ought to know neither country nor race, it is to be hoped that Dr. Lankester is wrong in thinking that Dr. Koch dogmatically proclaimed the causative relation of the microbe to cholera, in obedience to the irresistible pressure that was brought to bear upon him by the German Government, who had put him forward as a rival to the Frenchman M. Pasteur. It, however, must be borne in mind that in this Dr. Koch omitted to fit in the one last link in the chain of causation which, in his investigations into the cause of consumption, established the fact that the bacillus tuberculosis was the immediate cause of disease. In that case he proved his theory by reproducing the disease in certain of the lower animals by introducing the bacillus into their tissues. His cholera investigations fell short of that crucial test. He saw the bacillus in the intestines of cholera patients, and he concluded that since it coincided with cholera it must be the cause of cholera. And for this honours and money were given to him in Berlin, and his name was trumpeted abroad, to the obscuring of the fame of "able and cautious investigators" like Dr. Lewis and Dr. Vandyke Carter, who, as Dr. Lankester reminds us, had for years been continuously carrying on their investigations under the auspices of the Indian Government.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

While earnest Radicals are still entreating Mr. Gladstone to stand firm, and not give the slightest clue to his Redistribution Bill till he has brought Lord Salisbury to his knees, the enterprise of the *Standard* newspaper has brought suddenly to the ground the whole argumentative edifice so laboriously and painfully reared by the uncompromising champions of "Franchise First." No doubt the *Standard* went too far yesterday in affirming that the draft scheme of a Redistribution Bill which it was enabled to publish had already been accepted by the Government, though in its details it might still be subjected to modifications. Sir William Harcourt declares in the most explicit terms that "he had never seen it before." Still, in the curiously worded official denial sent to the papers, it is admitted that the *Standard's* scheme is one of several submitted to the Government, and that it could only have been published through "a breach of duty" on the part of some one or other. The probability is that the scheme is really that drawn up by the Committee of the Cabinet appointed to prepare a draft Bill, namely, Lord Hartington, Sir C. Dilke, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and that, although the other members of the Cabinet have not had time to consider it yet, it is based on lines agreed upon some months ago, and is practically the plan that will be laid before Parliament. The premature disclosure by the *Standard* of what was meant to be a Cabinet secret can scarcely be due to the treachery of a clerk. It would rather seem to have been brought about through the agency of some one belonging to that influential section of the Government who are strongly in favour of satisfying the reasonable demands of the Tory party. But in any case, it is obvious that the game of the Radicals who proposed to get the Franchise Bill passed and then dissolve, or, if they could not succeed in this aim, then to agitate for the abolition of the House of Lords, has been completely frustrated. It would be ridiculous for the Government now to go on refusing to produce its Redistribution Bill. The *Standard's* scheme, as we must call it for the present, will be discussed all over the country during the fortnight that remains before Parliament meets, and the whole nation will eagerly press the Government to say whether that scheme represents its proposals or not. There is an end, therefore, to the tedious war of invectives and recriminations in which both political parties have been engaged for the last two months. The changed state of affairs is shown in the perfect indifference with which such speeches as Lord R. Churchill's, Mr. Chamberlain's, and Sir W. Harcourt's, which merely go over the old ground, have been received this week by the public. Long reports of these speeches are given in the papers, but nobody reads them. All minds are intent on the question whether the Conservative leaders will accept the very fair compromise offered them in Lord Hartington's conciliatory speech. Lord Salisbury, who has been on a visit to the Duke of Richmond at Gordon Castle, where Lord Cairns attended to consult with them on the new turn given to the Franchise controversy, is to speak at Kelso to-morrow evening ; and Conservatives generally expect and hope that he will meet the advances of the Government in a friendly manner. He will certainly not imitate the disgusting want of taste of Lord Randolph Churchill, who talks about Lord Hartington having "chucked up the sponge." That is not the way in which a reasonable attempt to effect a settlement of the Reform question should be treated. Neither political party can gain much just now by bragging. The net result of the discussion which has taken place is that the Liberals have secured the acquiescence of the Tories in the enfranchisement of the agricultural labourer, while the Tories, on the other hand, have successfully defended their claim to have a complete instead of an incomplete Reform Bill placed before Parliament. The only doubtful point now is whether Lord Salisbury will regard the Redistribution scheme as fair enough in its design to justify the House of Lords in passing the Franchise Bill. I am surprised, I confess, to see that the *Standard* finds so much fault with the scheme. The main principle of the draft Bill is that representation ought to be made as far as possible proportional to population. The authors of the Bill, however, do not seek to carry out this doctrine to the full extent of dividing the whole country into equal electoral districts. The time-honoured distinction between boroughs and counties is to be maintained ; and the prejudices of Irishmen, Scotchmen, and Welshmen, are to be respected by the maintenance for each part of the United Kingdom of as large a share of representation as it already enjoys. Thus, although England is to have six, and Scotland ten, more members, the new seats are not to be taken from Ireland or Wales ; the intention is to increase by sixteen the number of members of the House of Commons. The outlying kingdoms will, therefore, send more than their just proportion of members to Parliament ; but this is an anomaly which the Government, whose strength lies in Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, dare not attempt to correct. Nor is it a very serious matter, when we remember that England, if she were only united, has an overwhelming preponderance of force in the representative Chamber. With these exceptions, population is accepted as the only guide in redistributing seats. Nor do I see what other basis of redistribution is possible. It is all nonsense to suppose that the country will put up with elaborate schemes for the artificial protection of minorities. The Conservatives, like the Liberals, say now that they trust the people. They must, therefore, take their chance of converting minorities into majorities by the force of argument. For my part, I am glad to see that it is proposed to do away with minority members in Manchester, Birmingham, and other large towns. The plan of dividing large boroughs and counties into districts each returning one member is just in principle ; the only thing for the Conservatives to be on their guard against is the appointment of political partisans as commissioners to mark out the boundaries of the new constituencies. This will be a long business, and it will afford many opportunities of political jobbery if the commissioners be not independent men. With this proviso, the Ministerial scheme seems to me unobjectionable. It is right that small boroughs, with a population of less than 10,000 each should be disfranchised and thrown into the counties, for the system of grouping boroughs which have no common interests works very badly ; and it is also right that boroughs with a population of less than 40,000 or 50,000 should have only one member. The new redistribution will give enormous weight to London and Lancashire in the House of Commons.

How his late colleagues in the Government must love Mr. W. E. Forster That ex-Minister has done excellent service in exposing the shameful results of their pusillanimous policy in South Africa. His spirited speech at yesterday's Conference puts in an unanswerable form the whole case as to the duty we owe to those unfortunate natives of South Africa whom we have abandoned to the tender mercies of the Boers after promising them Imperial protection. Nor is it only in the interest of the natives that we are bound to interfere. It is not quite plain yet what is Prince Bismarck's exact aim in his schemes of colonial aggrandisement, but the suspicion gains ground that if the Dutch get the upper hand in South Africa, he will hasten to take them under the protection of Germany. Mark the audacity with which he has already taken the lead out of our hands on the west coast of Africa, and called a Conference at Berlin to determine how the commerce of the Congo and the Niger shall be regulated. The English colonists at the Cape are seriously alarmed at the prospect before them. A journalist writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Cape Town to say that he has been a Liberal all his life, and that he applauded with all his might Mr. Gladstone's magnanimity after Majuba, but that he now wishes his right hand were cut off before it penned a line in support of a policy which has had such disgraceful consequences. I should think this gentleman must have been the last Liberal left at the Cape. The species is now extinct. Nor is faith in Mr. Gladstone likely to be revived by the reported decision of the Government to do something to cause the Boers to respect the Convention of 1884. Whatever is done, we may rest assured, will be done in a half-hearted way, likely to bring fresh dishonour on the English name, so long as Lord Derby remains at the Colonial Office, and Mr. Courtney, the devoted friend of the Boers, is a trusted member of the Government. Mr. Courtney is not greatly given to extra Parliamentary utterances, but he seems to feel himself under an obligation to defend the Boers against his own countrymen, for he has this week delivered himself of an extraordinary speech, in which he denies that the Republicans of the Transvaal have done anything in violation of the Convention. It is admitted that, since the Convention was signed, they have invaded Montsioa's territory, slaughtered many of his people, including those Englishmen who fought for this ally of the English Government, carried off his cattle, and finally compelled him to sign a treaty acknowledging the superior authority of the Transvaal Republic. But, according to Mr. Courtney, this brigandage is justified by the fourth article of the Convention, which allows the Boers to make treaties with native chiefs, subject to the approval of the Imperial Gorvernment Mr. Courtney has mistaken his vocation. He should retire from the service of Queen Victoria, and go out to the Transvaal, where he would no doubt at once be appointed Attorney-General to the Republican Government.

Lord Dufferin has already begun to experience some of the pleasures of his new office. The professional bores who have constituted themselves an Indian Reform Association in London have lost no time in button-holing him, and expounding to him at great length their invaluable opinion on all questions of Indian policy and finance. Lord Dufferin was, of course, equal to the occasion. He listened patiently, complimented all his interviewers on their ability and eloquence, said the advice they had given him would be of the greatest importance in facilitating his study of Indian affairs, and then politely bowed them out. It would, I suspect, take a very clever man to pump anything out of so experienced a diplomatist as your new Viceroy, who is renowned for his charming way of baffling obtrusive questioners.

The literary sensation of the week is the publication in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of extracts from the late Lady Lytton's book, containing the love letters of the first Lord Lytton, and letters of a quite different kind written by him after his quarrel with his wife. Lady Lytton seems to have been another Lady Byron in set malignity of purpose. Fancy a woman pitilessly hoarding up till the day of her death—she lived till she was 82—and then handing over to an executrix for publication all the tender and foolish letters written to her by her lover when she was a young girl, in order to raise a laugh at his expense when they were both in their graves. The correspondence, however, will do Bulwer's memory no harm. It rather shows how much he had to suffer before, tormented beyond endurance, he at last separated himself from his wife. An interesting light is thrown on his habits of intense application to any work in which he wished to succeed by his description of the pains he had taken to make himself an orator. He was characteristically satisfied with the result, and his style of speaking was, no doubt, very good indeed, though his delivery was far from pleasing.

The managers of the International Exhibition at South Kensington are not to be allowed to have everything their own way. It is proposed to hold an Exhibition of Inventions next year ; but many English manufacturers, having learnt by bitter experience how quickly clever inventions can be pirated, especially by the intelligent German, protest most warmly against letting England show her hand to all the world in this way. It is forcibly urged that English manufacturers can now barely hold their own against the stress of foreign competition, and that it is only the superior ingenuity of Englishmen which gives them a distinct advantage in the struggle. This advantage will be lost, if foreigners are invited to come and see for themselves how English manufacturers achieve their success. Some leading firms have already refused to exhibit, and others have only consented to do so under protest ; and it is probable that the managers of the Exhibition will have to content themselves with showing only results achieved instead of the processes of achieving them. The Exhibition will draw as a place of amusement, whatever may be the character of the Exhibition. Theatrical managers, indeed, complain that South Kensington, subsidized by the State, takes all their best customers away. This is one reason why the proprietors of the Alhambra have determined to convert it into a music hall again. For a wonder, they have succeeded in getting a dancing as well as a music licence from the Middlesex magistrates, who are evidently growing more tolerant of popular amusements.

J. M. M.

TELEGRAMS

THE ZHOB VALLEY EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DULAI, THRO DUKI, OCT. 27.

The flying column had an engagement with the enemy in the hills on the 23rd. The enemy lost 54 killed, and about the same number wounded and taken prisoners. Of our force a few of the 4th Punjab Infantry were wounded. It is doubtful whether any further stand will be made.

THE FRENCH IN CHINA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, OCT. 27.

The China mail of the 14th has arrived.

The news chiefly refers to the operations of the French fleet at the two ports of Formosa, Keelung, and Tamsui. Eleven vessels were engaged at the two places.

Six ships bombarded Kelung. The forts did not reply. The French landed three thousand troops, and were met by a strong body of Chinese, who fought well for two hours, and then retired. The French report that they lost only six killed and twenty wounded.

At Tamsui the harbour entrance was blockd by an British gunboat shut inside. A few Krupp guns were fairly well served. The French fire was heavy. After two days' bombarding no results were obtained, beyond destroying the mud Forts and sending shells through the roofs of private houses.

The state of Canton Foochow, and Shanghai is unchanged, but the missionaries have been attacked at Honan and an Englishman murdered.

The British Admiral demands an indemnity of 20,000 taels for the death of Lieutenant Hubbard, of H. M. Zephyr, and the Degradation of Chinese officer at the Kimpai Forts. Cruisers have captured a vessel flying British colours, with ammunition and arms on board, and taken her to Saigon as a prize. They continue to search all British vessels. Admiral Dowal has telegraphed to the Home Government regarding the French right of search without declaration of war.

The Chinese are recruiting actively. In the north-west provinces they have enrolled a quarter of a million of troops, and on the Yangtzee nearly as many will shortly be encamped near the Tongking boundary.

The weather is favourable.

Great engagements are expected in that quarters. Many of these troops are well armed.

Fatai rioting in Hongkong has been caused by the foreign Chinese assaulting the coolies who work the boats of the Messageries steamers. Large bodies of Chinese paraded the streets, and drove off armed Sikh police, who fired on the mob, killing some and wounding many; but were forced to take shelter in the police station. The military were called out, and they restored order without using arms. The soldiers were obliged to patrol the streets for several days, as mobs continued to assault the boatmen working. More further were made of rioters.

A special meeting of the Legislative Council was called, and passed at one sitting a Bill for the preservation of peace.

Very severe typhoons have occurred in the China seas; many stemears were lost or dismasted. Admiral Courbet proposes to occupy Takao and form a depôt on the Pescadores Islands.

The blockade of Woosung has been completed. The Pekin authorities maintain their right to block any treaty port, to resist attacks of the enemy, even though foreign trade suffers.

AFFRAY BETWEEN MUSSULMANS AND HINDOOS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, OCT. 27.

The Hindoo festival of the cow procession occurring to-day coincident with the Mohurrum, an affray took place, in which several persons were wounded before the disturbance could be quelled by the military. No loss of life is reported as yet.

THE BUTCHERS' STRIKE AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 27.

The butchers' strike which commenced on Saturday continues, and no meat can be bought in Madras. Poultry and fish are consequently dear.

A CHALLENGE TO THEOSOPHISTS.

The latest phase of the Theosophical controversy is a challenge by a Bangalore correspondent of the *Mail*, who offers five hundred rupees to any Theosophist who will suspend in open air, by occult means, anything heavier than air.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

LONDON, OCT. 27.

A monster demonstration took place in Hyde Park yesterday, at which at least one hundred thousand were present. After several speeches were made a resolution was passed in favour of the abolition of the House of Lords. The proceedings throughout were orderly.

THE MASSACRE OF COLONEL STEWART AND PARTY.

CAIRO, OCT. 26.

Messengers have returned to Dongola and report that the massacre of Colonel Stewart and party is quite certain. M. Herbin (French Consul at Khartoum) was one of those massacred.

TROOPSHIP MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 26.

H. M. Indian Troopship Jumna passed the Canal, outward bound to Bombay, yesterday.

STEAMRR MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

PORT SAID, OCT. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

OCT. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, OCT. 27.

Mail steamer Brindisi from China arrived.

LONDON, OCT. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		4½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		80
4½ "	"	82½
3 "	Consols for account	100⅝
3½ "	Sterling Loan	106½
4½ "	French Rentes	109
Bar Silver		50⅝

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, October 26.

10 p.m.	76·7

MONDAY, October 27.

6 a.m.	73·0
10 a.m.	81·0
2 p.m.	87·7
4 p.m.	86·3

THE Bishop of Bombay arrived from Suez yesterday by the mail-steamer. The Bishop of Madras the Hon. W. W. Hunter, and Sir Charles and Lady Petheram were passengers from London by the same vessel.

MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD proceeded to Poona on Saturday to resume charge of his duties as Commissioner Southern Division.

THE *World* of Oct. 8 says :—Lord Dufferin was staying at Torquay during the early part of last week, on a visit to the Hon. Mrs. Ward. He will pay a short visit to the Queen at Balmoral and to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham before his departure for India, which is fixed for November 6. Lord and Lady Dufferin will go to Trieste by Paris and Vienna, and thence direct to Bombay.

THE Bombay Corporation resolved yesterday by a unanimous vote to give a farewell address to Lord Ripon, and the following committee was appointed to take the necessary steps :—The Chairman (Mr. P. M. Mehta), the Hon. Rao Saheb Mandlik, Sir Frank Souter, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. J. Thorburn, and Dr. De Souza. The resolution was moved by Col. Merewether, and seconded by the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who said that the Corporation would be simply doing its duty in recognizing the valuable services which the Viceroy had done to this country.

MR. FITZ J. FLEMING, of the Carabiniers, has been arrested at Bombay, and taken under arrest to Umballa, being charged by Mr. H. Davies, Traffic Department, Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, with an offence under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Fleming, when arrested, was about to leave India on six months' leave.

MAJOR BABINGTON, the District Superintendent at Poona, seems to have placed a very smart capture to the credit of the police establishment. Information was recently received, pointing to the extensive practice of gambling in a certain house situated in Nana's Peit. Carefully maturing the arrangements, and taking every precaution against news of the intended surprise spreading, a sudden raid was on Saturday afternoon made on the suspected premises. The police officers drove up in closed broughams and suddenly bringing the vehicles to a standstill, forced the doors and arrested a gang of twenty-one, consisting of Parsees, Mussulmans, and Banias, in the act of gambling.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday discussed once more the *pros* and *cons* of the question of the appointment of honorary assistant surgeons to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Dr. Blanc moved that Government be asked to appoint two qualified medical practitioners as assistant surgeons to the hospital on a salary of Rs. 125, rising to Rs. 150, per month. Dr. R. N. Khory maintained that it was yet too soon to pronounce the experiment a failure, and proposed an amendment to the effect that Government be asked to try the system for two years more. The amendment was eventually carried.

THE new P. and O. steamer Massilia yesterday brought the mails of the 10th October, thus making her second outward voyage. She left London on October 1 at 3 p.m., arrived at Gibraltar on October 6 at 2 a.m., and remained there ten hours. She arrived at Malta on October 9 at 2 p.m., and sailed next morning at four o'clock. The Massilia arrived at Port Said on the 13th, the amount of traffic in the Canal causing the passage to occupy three days. In consequence of the quarantine regulations, the mails were late in leaving Suez, from which port the steamer sailed on Friday morning, 17th inst. Strong head winds were met with in the Red Sea. The steamer arrived at Aden on the 21st, and sailed the same evening. Two days from Aden, off Socotra, she encountered a strong gale from the N. E. with heavy sea, but completed the voyage in fine weather.

"ALLAS" writes in the *World* :—"I understand that as soon as the Franchise Bill has passed through the House of Commons, a Royal message will be sent to Parliament requesting that a provision may be made for Prince Albert Victor of Wales. When the message is considered, I hear that Mr. Gladstone will move that the young Prince's allowance shall be fixed at £15,000 a year, an amount which, under the circumstances, cannot certainly be considered extravagant."

A RECENT report to the effect that Miss Finney had agreed to a settlement of her action against Lord Garmoyle out of court, upon payment of £25,000, is now stated to be unfounded in fact. Messrs. Bolton and Mote, solicitors for the plaintiff, state that the case will come on for hearing very early at the ensuing Michaelmas sittings of the Court of Queen's Bench, which commence on the 25th of this month. Mr. C. Russull, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. R. S. Wright will appear for the plaintiff; and the Attorney-General, the Honourable Bernard Coleridge, and Mr. H. Winch for the defendant.

WHAT shall we do for meat? it is to be presumed is the question of the day at Madras. The households in the benighted Presidency appear singularly afflicted just now. Only the other day the Madrassee dhobies met in their thousands and published their resolve to wash no more unless the Municipality relaxed the burdens it had imposed upon them. Apparently without any preliminary palaver of the kind the butchers have now refused to kill any more sheep, until the Municipality abolishes its new imposition of one anna per head on all sheep and goats slaughtered for food. One can hardly help admiring the craft displayed. This combination strikes directly at the ratepayers, with whom, it would be imagined, the decision actually rests. There surely must be some ground for complaint, when one section of the community after another revolts against the municipal levies.

THE local Government has, the *Statesman* learns, sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 500 for the relief of the distressed people in the Burdwan district. Half of this sum is to be devoted to the construction of a new road in Sookdal, in the Boodboodh subdivision, and the other half has been placed at the disposal of the sub-divisional officer of Cutwa, for the construction of another road from Amdangha Moostholy. According to our contemporary's information, however, the condition of the people in Mankoor and Boodboodh is now so wretched, that such a trifling sum can only mock their necessities, and will not at all materially alleviate the distress.

A SCHEME of electric lighting for Fort St. George has been prepared by Mr. Jones, the Vice-President and Municipal Engineer of the Madras Municipality. It seems doubtful, however, whether the estimated cost will not stand in the way of the scheme being carried out. The Commander-in-Chief has already pronounced it as his opinion that the initial outlay and subsequent charge for maintenance prohibit the adoption of electricity. The scheme drawn up for the Fort is calculated to cost Rs. 88,600, of which the machinery is estimated at Rs. 34,380, the leads and fittings, &c., at Rs. 49,620; and labour at Rs. 4,600. The project provides for 320 incandescent lights of 20-candle power each; 46 are lights of 1,000-candle power; and 1 holophote of 40,000 candle-power. The cost of annual maintenance, including interest on outlay and depreciation, is set down at Rs. 35,826; the corresponding charge for gas being Rs. 26,570, while that for kerosine oil is Rs. 15,095. Further inquiry is to be made as to the expenditure in Calcutta and Bombay, but it is doubtful whether their experience will help Fort St George towards the possession of the light of the future.

AN Apostolical decree has been published in Ceylon, abolishing the royal prerogative of the King of Portugal over the churches in that island. Some other churches in India are also to be handed over to the Vicars Apostolic of Pondicherry and Madras. The *Ultramar* in publishing an announcement to this effect heads an article on the subject—"Death of the Padroodo." In this it stigmatises the violation of the contract by the Holy See made between the Papal and Portuguese Courts as an act of which even barbarous nations are not guilty. A correspondent remarks that no official intimation has appeared on the question, and it seems doubtful whether the telegraphic intelligence has a trustworthy foundation. An Apostolical Delegate from the Holy See is on his way to India, bringing in his hand the fate of the rival jurisdiction. Nothing, however, has been heard of the nomination of the Portuguese Delegate, without whom the final settlement of the question of the jurisdiction cannot be arrived at. If the publication of the Roman decree in Ceylon turns out to be a fact, then the coming Apostolical Delegate may be regarded as an executor of the will of the Holy See, irrespective of the consent of the King of Portugal, whose right and privileges would thus be destroyed. The ominous silence of the Archbishop of Goa in this question has created dismay among the Goanese.

A SERIOUS affair has occurred on board Her Majesty's ship Northumberland. Three young midshipmen while in a frolicsome mood engaged in a mock duel, ranging themselves in a triangle and snapping their revolvers at each either. A chamber of one of the revolvers was, however, unknown to the holder of it, loaded with ball cartridge. The bullet entered the face of one of the lads, traversing his upper lip and nose. Owing to the direction of the shot, the wound is not likely to cause any worse consequences than permanent disfigurement.

THE Theosophical Society is the victim of most unfortunate circumstances, maliciously writes the *St. James's Gazette*. "It appears, from the complaints of Mdme. Blavatsky and Mr. Lane-Fox, published in Thursday's *Times*, that the former—who is, as every one knows, the foundress of the society—'very indiscreetly' put 'two persons of the name of Coulomb' into the society's rooms 'at headquarters' as housekeepers. To the uninitiated this action on the part of Mdme. Blavatsky appears to have been not only very indiscreet, but very extravagant; for what is the use of being Theosophists if you cannot either make the rooms take care of themselves or at least depute somebody's astral incorporation to do so? However this may be, the housekeepers proceeded to fit up 'headquarters' with trap-doors, sliding panels, and the other commonplace resources of the conjuror's art. Also they forged letters purporting to be written by Mdme. Blavatsky, and ingeniously adorned with occasional sentences from notes she had actually written; and finally, in concert with 'certain missionaries,' they began to denounce the leading Theosophists as clumsy impostors. At least, that is the account of Mdme. Blavatsky and Mr. Lane-Fox. It is really astonishing what labour and ingenuity malicious people will devote to the persecution of the virtuous, especially when the latter are concerned in the propagation of a new religion."

MISS BERGER, who with her two sisters keeps a farm at Whetstone, near London, has been attacked by a bull in a field and gored in a frightful manner. She was rescued by some men, but in a terribly injured state. Mary Biltcliff, a widow, residing with her son-in-law, Ira Mitchell, at Annatt Royd, near Penistone has met with a sad death. About noon she went out for a walk in a field where several cattle, among which was a bull, were grazing. An hour afterwards, thinking she had been a long while absent, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell went to seek her, and were shocked to find her dead in the field. Her arms, hands, and face were bruised and scratched, and at the back of her head was a hole, apparently caused by the horn of the bull, which had evidently attacked her most savagely, the ground being much trampled and thrown up.

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR HUGH GOUGH, V. C., K. C. B., has joined his appointment at Multan, in command of the Brigade, relieving Brigadier-General Hudson, C. B.

DEPARTURE OF THE I. M. TROOPSHIP CLIVE.

THE Indian Marine Troopship Clive, Captain W. J. Powell, will sail to-day for Kurrachee with 14 officers, 2 warrant officers, 307 men, 30 women, 60 children, 120 followers, and 7 horses, headquarter wing of the 1st Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment; and also 6 officers, 1 lady, 1 warrant officer and wife, and 3 children, 16 European men, 3 native officers, 58 men, 4 women, 13 children, 13 followers, the details of various regiments. The following are the names of officers :—Major A. B. Stopford, Quarter Master-General's Department; Captain M. James, 1st Sind Horse; Lieut. J. R. Fraser and Lieut. J. N. Newall, L. N. Lancashire; Lieut. S. Wilcock, Gloucestershire; Hony. Lieut. Atkinson, Public Works Department; Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Ruxton, Major C. E. P. Simpson, Captain J. R. Rainsford, Lieut. W. A. L. Conyngham, Lieut. W. F. J. Hardisty, Lieut. C. H. Dawson, Lieut. A. G. Smith, Lieut. C. W. Jacob, Lieut. W. C. Knight, Lieut. T. H Hardy, Lieut. J. O. Meurice, Lieut. E. A. J. Pym, Captain and Paymaster W. L. Fleury, and Surgeon Moore, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment; Bandmaster, C. J. Bampton, Sergeant-Major T. Poole, and Assist. Apothecary Lafond. The regiment left Nusseerabad on the 22nd instant at 7-30 and 9-30 p. m. by two special trains, arrived at Neemuch on the 23rd at 6 a. m. and left at 7 a.m., arrived at Mhow at 8 p. m. and left on the 24th at 9-30 p. m. arrived at Khundwa on the 25th at 6 a. m., and left at 10 p. m., arrived at Deolalee on the 26th at noon and left at 7-30 p.m., and arrived at Bombay yesterday at 6 a. m. at Sassoon Dock, and after breakfast embarked on board the steamer Clive.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, OCT. 27.—With few exceptions the barometer has risen over India and fallen over the eastern peninsula. The recovery has been greatest in Lower Bengal, Orissa, and the Coast of the northern Circars, and the depressions noticed in those regions yesterday disappeared. On the whole the barometric differences over India are slight. The unsettled conditions recently existing in the east still affect the weather of Bengal and Arakan where the sky continues cloudy or overcast, and rains is more or less general. In the south also there has been slight rain, but elsewhere the weather is fine and clear. The wind is variable, the only important feature being the northerly winds on west Coast of the Bay, and the southerly winds at Rangoon and Thyetmyo indicating a lower pressure over the centre of the bay. Rain to-day :—Akyab, 3 inches; Chittagong, 2½ inches, Sibsagar and Trichinopoly, 1 inch; Saugor Island, ½ inch. Previously, Benares, and Darjeeling, 2 inches; Purneah, Kaiadgi, Chitaldroog, Karwar, and Madras, 1 inch; Sibsagar, ½ inch.

ADDRESS TO LORD RIPON.

A MEETING of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon to vote a parting address to the retiring Viceroy. Mr. P. M. Mehta presided and there were present—Drs. H. J. Blanc, T. Blaney, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Rustomjee Nasserwanjee Khory; Lieut.-Colonel G. Merewether; R.E. the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; Hon. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik; Messrs. C. Douglas, J. R. Duxbury, D. Gosling, E. F. Underwood; Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dadabhai Navrojee, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, and Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxmonjee.

Colonel Merewether moved "that on behalf of this Corporation a parting address be presented to the Most Honourable the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., on his resignation of the Viceroyalty of India. That the following Committee be appointed to prepare the address :—The Chairman of the Corporation, the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, Mr. J. Thorburn, and Dr. DeSouza." He said,—It is so obvious that such an address should be presented by the representatives of this great city, a city where Lord Ripon first landed in India, and from which he will shortly take his final departure, that it is not necessary for me to say anything in favour of the step which it is proposed to take. I feel confident that the Corporation will unanimously adopt the resolution which has been proposed.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy said, he cordially seconded the resolution which Col. Merewhether had moved. They could not allowed Lord Ripon to leave these shores without a grateful acknowledgment of his many valuable and distinguished services to this country. As the address to be prepared would no doubt deal with them, he (the speaker) did not propose to say anything at the present time. Before he sat down, however, he may be allowed to express a hope that Lord Ripon would be able to do them the great honour of laying the foundation-stone of their New Municipal Hall in accordance with what Sir Jamsetjee knew to be the earnest wishes of the ratepayers of this city. (Applause.) It was felt generally that no occasion would be more appropriate than that for presenting him with a farewell address. (Applause.)

Mr. J. P. Kapadia, in supporting the resolution, called particular attention to the great impetus given by the Government of Lord Ripon to the progress of self-government in this country, for which reason, he said, it was the duty of the Municipal Corporation, above all other bodies, to acknowledge the services of the distinguished nobleman by means of an address. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee said that in June, 1880, Lord Ripon, in reply to an address from the Corporation, gave them the following assurance :—"Gentlemen, it will be my earnest endeavour to bring that war, so far as lies in my power, to an early and to an honourable conclusion, in the hope that with returning peace the Government of India may again be able to devote its attention to those works of internal improvement to which you have so wisely alluded. And I can assure you that if it should be my lot, during my tenure of office, to contribute in any degree to the development of the resources of this great country—agricultural and industrial—and to promote to any extent the happiness and the welfare of the people of India, of all races and creeds and classes, and especially the prosperity of the mass of the people, I shall esteem it the greatest honour of my political life." (Applause.) Mr. Nowrozjee said that during the tenure of office which was now drawing to a close, Lord Ripon had not only fulfilled but surpassed their expectations. (Hear, hear.) He had redeemed the promise which he had given on first landing on these shores; he completely fulfilled his pledge, and had inaugurated a number of measures for the good of the people of India. They had produced an indelible impression on the country, and the people would ever remember with feelings of gratitude the favours which had been conferred on them by successfully carrying out many of the beneficent measures which had been started. Last year a crowded meeting of the native inhabitants of this city was held, at which a memorial was adopted to the Queen, praying that Her Majesty might be pleased to extend the Viceroy's term of office. But now they were sorry to see that Lord Ripon could not remain in charge of the distinguished position which he had occupied with so much credit for the full term prescribed, but was going to leave some months before its expiration. So now the only thing they could do was to express their sentiments of gratitude to his lordship on his departure from India. (Applause.)

Mr. Tribhovundas Nathoobhoy said it was with very great pleasure that he rose to support the resolution which had been laid before the meeting. It was the bounden duty of all men to recognize, appreciate, and encourage real merit on proper occasions; and with this view they had assembled that day to consider the propriety of presenting an address to the Viceroy on the eve of his departure. The regime of Lord Ripon had been positively beneficial to all the sections of her Majesty's Indian subjects. His policy had in the main been directed to the amelioration of the condition of the people of this country. His administration marked a new epoch in the political history of the country. His name had become a household word in every city and village throughout the country. In short, his career had been unparalleled in the annals of the Indian Viceroyalty. During the short time that he had been ruling he had done all he could to do good, and had thereby already immortalized his name. It was the duty of the Corporation to express their feeling of gratitude to his Lordship for the benefits he had conferred on them, in a suitable address on the occasion of his departure.

Mr Javerilal Umiashankar observed that Bombay had derived special benefit from the measures of Lord Ripon, in regard to the development of trade in general and more especially of trade in wheat. (Hear, hear.) The construction of a direct line of communication with Northern India had opened vast districts whose produce could now be carried to the best markets. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dadabhoy Novrojee also said that the motion had his cordial support.

The resolution was then carried with applause.

DEATH OF THE PARSEE HIGH-PRIEST OF THE DECCAN.

WIDESPREAD regret will be felt at the news we publish this morning of the removal of one of the most prominent figures amongst the Parsee Community. At noon yesterday tidings were received in Bombay, that an hour previous, the Parsees of the Deccan had been deprived by death of their venerable chief priest, Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Noshirvanjee, who had passed away at his residence, Dustoor Hall, Poona, where he had for a month past been suffering from illness.

Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Noshirvanjee Jamaspjee, the high-priest of the Parsees residing in the Deccan and in the Central Provinces, had been ailing for the last month; and he was in such a state of utter prostration on Sunday last, that the telegraph was put into requisition to summon to his bedside his near relations from Bombay and other places. Dustoor Hall, his residence in Nana's Peit was crowded during the day by numbers o anxious inquirers regarding the state of his health He died at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, in spite of the best medical aid that could be procured. The late Dustoor was born at Nowsaree. He was the eldest son of Dustoor Jamaspjee Eduljee, high priest of the Parsees in the Deccan, and succeeded his father in the office some thirty years ago. From an early age Dustoor Noshirvanjee applied himself to the study of languages, and had a knowledge, more or less, of the Zend, Pehlvi, Persian, Arabic, and Sanskrit languages. He had also studied something of Hindoo astrology. His jurisdiction as high-priest extended over a large area from Poona to Hyderabad, Jalna, Neemuch, Sholapore, Indore, Mhow, Akola, and Egutpoori, where he was much respected for his learning and piety. For important services rendered by him during the Mutiny the distinction of Khan Bahadoor was conferred upon him, and at a later period he was nominated a second-class Sirdar of the Deccan. He was invited by Government to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, when a medal was presented to him, and he was raised to the rank of a first-class Sirdar of the Deccan. Dustoor Noshirvanjee had, at his own expense, built a fire-temple at Akola for the benefit of his co-religionists. He had also contributed largely, in conjunction with his brothers, to the repairing and building of the Patel Hall and the Dustoor Hall at Poona, which are used by Parsees on religious and festive occasions. The late Dustoor was the eldest of five brothers. His four surviving brothers are distinguished public servants, and have helped to add to the reputation of the family. Of these Mr. Bomonjee Jamaspjee, C.I.E., was some time ago Commissioner of Akola in the Central Provinces, and is now a Government pensioner. Mr. Byramjee Jamaspjee is at present the Dustoor of Hyderabad. Mr. Ruttonjee Jamaspjee was some time ago Commissioner in the Berars, and is now employed in the Revenue Department in the Nizam's service; and Mr. Hoshungjee Jamaspjee is Professor of Persian in the Deccan College. Dustoor Noshirvanjee leaves behind him a widow and an only daughter, who is married to his nephew, Mr. Dinshah Pestonjee Kanga, of the firm of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshah, solicitors.

In the afternoon our correspondents telegraphed from Poona :—Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Noshirvanjee Jamaspjee died at 11 o'clock this forenoon at his residence, Dustoor Hall, in the city, after nearly one month's illness. The unhappy occurrence has spread a gloom over the whole Parsee community The late Dustoor Saheb was the high-priest of the Parsees of all the Deccan, and was much esteemed and respected among all classes of the European and native communities of Poona and the surrounding towns. The news of his death will throw the Parsees of the Deccan into deep mourning. The learned Dustoor commanded great influence at some of the native Courts, notably H. H. the Nizam's. For the valuable services he rendered to the British Crown during the troublous times of the Mutiny he was created Khan Bahadoor, and the distinguished title of first-class Sirdar was subsequently conferred on him by the Government of India. He enjoyed these distinctions till the time of his death. He also had the privilege of private entry at the Governor's levée and on other State occasions. His funeral this afternoon was influentially and numerously attended. Many came from long distances specially to be present at the ceremony. Great sympathy is felt by all classes for the brothers of the deceased and the members of his family. The late Dustoor was a prominent figure in Poona society, to whom he was endeared by his commanding figure, pleasant address, refined manners, free and interesting conversational power. Visitors to Poona will miss his pleasing presence next season. He was 66 years of age. Doctors Gholey, Bhiccajee, and Beatty attended the deceased during his illness.

The deceased was recognised as high-priest of the Deccan and Malwa, on his father's death, when he was only 30 years of age. He was born and educated at Nowsaree. He was ordained at the aged of 12. Professor Monsier Williams to his learning and accomplishments in the *Nineteenth Century* Lord Mayo's Memoirs refer to his benevolent disposition, wellknown veneration, piety, and learning. The fire temples of Poona, Sholapore, Hyderabad, Jaulna, Aurangabad, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Indore, Mhow, Satara, Akola, Egutpuri, and other places acknowledge his jurisdiction. He was esteemed by the Native States, and was friendly with the Nizam, the Holkar, the late Sir Salar Jung and others. He was charitable and made many private donations. Besides being made a Khan Bahadur in 1868 for distinguished services during the mutiny—a distinction for which he was recommended by Lord Napier of Magdala—he received at various times 25 addresses, with cups, caskets, and shawls. When the Prince of Wales visited this country he presented H. R. H. with an address enclosd in a rich silver casket. The funeral took place at 4 p.m. all the Zoroastrians in Poona came to the Towers of Silence. Letters and telegrams of condolence were received from the Governor, Sir William Wedderburn, and others. Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., and many others arrived from outstations to be present at the funeral.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE Marine Court of Inquiry re-assembled at the Fort Police Court yesterday to investigate the circumstances connected with the grounding of the B. I. S. N. s.s. Punjab, Captain W. Sleeman, off Jagor, a place five miles distant from the Kattywar Coast. The court was composed of Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, as President, and Captain W. F. Caborne, of the s.s. Adowa, and Captain W. Humphrey, of the s.s. Thorndale, as nautical assessors. The court constituted as its assessors Captain D. C. Gilmour, R. N. R., commander of the City of Manchester, and Captain Woodhouse, commander of the s.s. Govina.

Mr. Little appeared to conduct the proceedings on behalf of Government; Mr. Craigie watched the interests of the B. I. S. N. Company.

Mr. Edmond Brown, further examined by Mr. Little, said.—It was about low tide when the steamer grounded. The captain set the top-sail to back her off the ground. I cannot estimate the distance we were off the shore when she grounded, as she drifted some distance after getting off the ground. In the morning the land appeared to me to be three or four miles off from the place where we first anchored. Before we got under weigh the next morning, soundings were taken by the third officer from the jolly-boat. It is hard to account for the grounding of the steamer. It might have been by the wind and sea acting on the port-side of the vessel and drifting her rapidly towards the shore during the latter part of her course on the slack tide. I cannot account for it in any other way. I think it could possibly account for getting water from ¼ less 8 into 2½ fathoms in twenty minutes. The wind at 8 o'clock was W. S. W.; there was a moderate breeze and a moderate sea. I heard the statement of Captain Sleeman as to the course he was taking and had always followed from Mandvie towards Kurrachee. I could not be certain whether that course was that which had been usually taken when I was previously up that coast. I know, when I had been up that coast in charge of the Punjab, I had taken a course half a point more to the west. I should judge the course taken on this occasion to be a safe course, subject to alterations on account of wind. I am not aware of there having been any silting up along that course.

Mr. Craigie had no questions to put.

To the court.—I am not sure of the weight of the lead used. I should say it was about 16lbs. The usual deep sea lead line was used. About thirteen fathoms of line was hove out on the occasion of each sounding. I have good reason to think that each of the soundings I took was correct. After allowing the line to run through my hand, when the lead touched the ground I checked the line with my right hand and then estimated the depth of water. I saw the land before dark, and it gradually disappeared as darkness came on. The seacunnies apparently made a good course during my watch. The steering and standard compasses were compared from time to time when setting the courses. I do not think that any azimuth was taken during the voyage, as far as my observation went. I think the compasses were correct. This is the deviation card (produced) relating to the standard compasses. There was no compass book kept that I am aware of. Since I have been in this ship, when an opportunity offered, I was in the habit of taking the azimuth. On the last voyage, we were too busy to take it. When I reported to the captain that we were in 7¾ fathoms, he considered for a moment, and then said, "Let her go on on the same course." I do not know whether any alteration was made after I left the deck. I consider it might be inferred that the compasses were correct, as the ship had made a correct course along the coast up to Mandvie.

Charles Peter Seddon, examined by Mr. Little, said.—I hold a certificate of competency as second mate. I was the third officer on board the Punjab, which I joined on the 20th September last. I was on the bridge on the afternoon of the 26th September after leaving Mandvie. I set the course west by standard by the captain's order. At 5 minutes to 4 o'clock I was relieved by the second officer. At 5 minutes to 6 I relieved the chief officer on the bridge. He told me to heave the lead every half-hour, and nothing outside of 9 fathoms or inside of 7 fathoms. I cannot recollect whether he told me what water he had then. When I took the first cast of the lead, I found 8¾ fathoms; at the next cast, I found 8 fathoms. At 20 minutes to 7 the chief officer relieved me, when I reported to him the 8 fathom sounding. During the time I relieved the chief officer the ship was steering very well her proper course. At 5 minutes past 8 I relieved the chief officer. He gave me the course, telling me to take a cast of the lead every half-hour, and not to come under 7 fathoms. He said he was in 8½ fathoms. I am positive about it. He also mentioned that he was shoaling, and that we should probably shoal up to about 6 fathoms. He also added I should call the captain before that happened. After he left the bridge, I took a look for the land, but could not see it. Everything went well until about 18 minutes past 8, when I was in the act of taking a cast of the lead. I found the ship strike two or three times in quick succession. I gave the seacunny order to put the helm hard astarboard, and sent a lascar for the captain, at the same time giving the seacunny a heave with the wheel myself. I then looked on the side, and seeing her way had stopped, I stopped the engines. By this time the captain and the chief officer were on the bridge. The captain asked what water there was; and the seacunny, who had gone into the chains, gave him 2¾ fathoms. I then sounded over the port quarter, and found 2½ fathoms, hard bottom. I went to the other quarter, and on sounding, found the same water and the same bottom. I reported to the captain, who then ordered the engines to be put first slow, and then full speed astern. Four or five minutes after, the chief engineer reported that he thought the propeller was gone. The captain then ordered the two life-boats to be swung out and the other boats to be got ready. I do not know what time the steamer came off the ground. At 10-50 we anchored in 4½ fathoms of water. The next morning I went in the mail boat, and sounded 4½ and 5 fathoms for about three miles distant. The soundings were very much the same. The steamer was not moved that day, the 27th. The next day I took soundings in a westerly direction about three miles. I got various soundings, from 2¾ to 5 fathoms. It appeared to be a small shoal, gradually deepening into 5 fathoms. I should say this shoal was from 6 to 7 miles from the shore. I am not sure whether my positions were marked from the ship. I made a report of the soundings to the captain. I took a sounding at 8-18 for my own satisfaction, as the chief officer told me the ship was shoaling. I noticed no difference whatever in the colour of the water. Unless there is a bank at the place wher the steamer grounded, I am unable to attribute the accident to any other cause.

Mr. John Fern Stirk, examined by Mr. Little, said.—I am the chief engineer of the Punjab. At 8 o'clock on the night of the 26th September last the engines were making six revolutions a minute at 50 lbs. of steam, which gave a speed of 10·4 knots an hour, the ordinary full speed. I was on deck when the ship took the ground. She gave two or three successive bumps. I immediately went down to the engine-room. At 8-20 I stopped the engines. I went backwards and forwards between the engine-room and the deck. Some time afterwards I went up and reported to the captain that the propeller had gone. I went and looked at the side, but could not see the propeller, and found the rudder broken. The upper part of the rudder was gone close up to the water.

John Summers Cunningham, 4th engineer, said he took charge of the engines at 8 p.m. on the night of the accident. At 8-20 p.m. he received an order by the telegraph to stop: he carried out that order. At 8-21 p.m. he received the order "full speed ahead;" at 8-25 the order to "stop;" at 8-26 the order "full speed astern;" these orders he carried out. At 8-34 the engines drew up for about two revolutions, and then ran away. He stopped the engines at 8-35 p.m.

Shunker Sokal, the seacunnie who was in the chains on the night of the accident, heaving the lead, said the last soundings he got were 7, 7½, 8, and 8½ fathoms.

Another seacunnie, Ranchord Mudia, the man who was at the wheel on the night the ship went aground, said he had received the course N.W. by W.½W. He kept that course until he felt the vessel strike. He received orders from the third officer to put the wheel hard to his left (hard astarboard).

John Fern Stirk, recalled, said.—The Punjab has been docked since her return. There are 28 plates more or less damaged on the bottom of the ship The keel is also gone from the stern-post, and the rudder post likewise up to 16 ft. The propeller shaft is broken about, one inch abaft the stern-post The rudder is carried away about 14 ft. from the keel, and also broken higher up under the counter. The bottom of the ship is in many places put completely out of shape, and she is seriously and materially damaged.

Captain Sleeman was also recalled. He said.—I ascertained my distance from Asar Pagoda at 5-45 by soundings off the bearings of the Pagoda. The ship was moved on the morning after the accident. On the same morning I sent the 3rd officer to take soundings, and I myself went aloft to take bearings of what I considered to be Jagor. It was then N.N.E. I do not think that I struck the mainland, as I estimated myself at day-break on the 27th to be 4½ miles off. If the chart is correct, I could not have been on the mainland 4½ miles off. The 3rd officer reported that he had found a patch of 3 or 3½ fathoms. I took no further steps to ascertain the position of this patch than what I did. I was anchored at about 4½ miles from the land, with Jagor bearing N. N. E. The patch blore W., by distant 3½ miles. I did not take further steps to ascertain the position of the patch, as I was busy getting a jury rudder rigged, anticipating the arrival of the Euphrates. I did not mention the patch before in my report to the Port Officer, as I had given no details of the accident and I did not know of any court of inquiry to be held. It is my opinion now that the ship either grounded on the patch, or else soundings were incorrectly reported. The deviation card (produced) had been corrected by me up to twenty-one days of my rejoining the Punjab. I took every opportunity of correcting it. I took azimuths and amplitudes for correcting my compasses. I consider the steps I did take of ascertaining my departure were safe, even considering the coast has not been surveyed for many years. I did not anticipate anything about the shoal before this trial for it to be necessary to make a report. I trusted in my compasses, as I have known them so well, and believe the deviation card to be correct. I had no opportunity of testing them after leaving Bombay, as I was coasting and touched at three ports on my way up to Catch Mandvie.

Mr. Cooper stated that the court would deliver judgment at 2 o'clock next Saturday. He would give notice to the parties if it was thought necessary to call further evidence.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

THE Commission met again at the Secretariat yesterday, when there were present :—Mr. W. B. Mulock, C.S., president; Mr. James Jones, Mr John Gordon, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Sorabjee S. Bengalee, C.I.E., and Muncherjee N. Banajee.

The evidence called related to small factories.

Jamasjee Hormusjee said he was employed in Mr. Framjee Byramjee's flour mill at Nagpada. He had been employed there as manager for the last 5½ years. From 12 to 15 men were employed in the factory. The winnowing was done by the merchants themselves. There was also a wool-cleaning department attached to the factory, and the same engine worked both departments. In the wool department women were employed; but no children were employed in either department. From 4 and 5 to 8 and 9 women were at work. Witness managed both the wool and the flour business. There was a large wall and a door between the two, which was occasionally shut or left open. The work began at 6-30 a. m. in the flour department; in the wool department the time was uncertain, according to the amount of busines from the merchants. In the flour business work lasted sometimes till 9 p. m. Four or five times in the month the men worked over-night, sometimes all night. Kerosine light was used in the factory. There were different relays of workmen for day and night. The same men worked from the morning till 9 p.m. The men who worked all night were relieved the following day. Wheat was not cleaned in the factory. The men in charge of the corn mill were paid monthly from Rs. 14 to Rs. 15. Other men got from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15. Work was stopped on the big holidays. The operatives came half an hour early to clean the machinery daily. There were about fifteen holidays in the year. There was a flue connected with the wool-cleaning machine, which carried up all the dust.

Mr. Jones.—There was so much dust when I went there that I could not see anything.

Witness continued.—The wool was not washed before cleaning. The wheat was cleaned by the merchants themselves. No accident had, to witness's knowledge, ever occurred at the factory. The engine was in the same room where the flour business was carried on. Witness did not know why the inspector should consider his engine a terribly dangerous one. The crank was level with the ground.

To Mr. Nanabhoy.—There is no necessity whatever for any legislation with respect to our factory.

Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Bhedwar said he was a partner in the Bhedwar wool-cleaning and flour mill in Duncan-road. There were four hands in the wool-cleaning room, and about fourteen in the flour room. The same engine worked the two departments, which were quite separate from each other. The merchants sent the bags of wool with women to clean it of the burrs. The wool was cleaned, and the burrs remained at the factory. They were sold for manure. The Health Officer once prosecuted witness at the Police Court for carrying on the wool-cleaning trade as dangerous to life; but Mr. Cooper decided that it was not dangerous, and the charge was dismissed. At that time the wool-cleaning business was carried on upstairs, and the flour business on the groundfloor. In the wool-sorting business there were sometimes 200 or 300 women employed in the same building. Witness had nothing to do with the wool-sorting. The wool merchants supplied the men for feeding the machines. The burrs were sold at from Rs. 3 to Rs. 15 a cart, according to the state of the market. The engine was kept in a separate room, distinct from the flour and the wool business. There was no fixed rule about the attendance. The operatives came to work at 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning, and worked twelve hours. The men also worked at night; and there were two relays, one for the day and one for the night. The whole of witness's men were experienced hands, with the exception of eight coolies. When the men worked overtime, they worked fifteen hours. The women in the wool business worked from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. No children were employed in witness's factory. Witness had protected some of his machinery in the engine-room at the recommendation of the inspector. There was an accident in witness's wool-cleaning factory. From twelve to fifteen holidays were given to the operatives in the year.

Mr. Rustomjee Framjee Wadia said he had ginning and cotton-pressing factories in Khandeish. There was much room for improvement in the sanitary condition of the factories. They were very much wanting in ventilation and cleanliness. Witness had seen an opener in a press in Surat. It was used for mixing cotton, and was dangerous to human life as well as to property. It occasioned fires by rubbing against the stone. Witness had three men killed by the opener, and he stopped it. Some people had left off using it; but some still used it. Witness knew several factories where the men in charge of the engines were not fit for the task. There were several factories in Bombay in which second-hand boilers were used. Witness had a depôt for the sale of second-hand boilers. They were rejected boilers. He simply repainted and sold them. One mill sold its rejected boiler, which witness's firm bought, and witness had rejected it. On an examination of the boiler, the plate was found to be curled; and it was most fortunate that the examination was made. The boiler was now for sale; of course, witness would give no certificate when selling it. In a press up-country in the absence of the engineer, who was sick, the man in charge, through ignorance, opened the pipe, and was killed on the spot. Witness had forty gins in one of his factories, where forty women were employed. The hours of work were from 4 or 5 a.m. to 8 or 9 p.m., and there were no reliefs. The women were paid three annas a day for working from 4 or 5 a.m. to 9 or 10 p. m. They were sometimes paid from 3½ to 4 annas a day.

The president.—I think this is a clear case for legislation for factories in the districts.

Witness continued.—No children were employed in those factories. Witness was largely interested in some of the factories, but he thought that legislation for their management was necessary. If witness got a higher ginning rate, he would make his men happier by giving them higher wages.

Mr. Cotton said he was surprised at the state of things disclosed by the witness, and thought legislation was certainly required for the [illegible] mentioned by the witness.

Witness said he had stated the truth, although he himself was interested in keeping things as they were.

The president.—O yes, we are much obliged to you for your evidence.

After further examination of the witness, the Commission adjourned till Saturday.

INTERVIEWING THE NEW VICEROY.

A DEPUTATION from the executive committee of the Indian Reform Association had an interview with Lord Dufferin on October 9th to explain the objects of the association, and to invite his attention prominently to the Bengal Rent Bill and the Indian Civil Service questions. Dr. Clark, chairman of the Executive Committee, explained the origin of the association, and its action on these two questions, memorials on each having been presented to the Secretary of State for India in Council. In reference to the Bengal Tenancy Bill, Dr. Clark referred Lord Dufferin to the various inquiries and reports on which the present measure was founded, especially to the report of the Commission appointed under Lord Lytton's Government, and completed soon after Lord Ripon's accession to office. On both these questions Lord Dufferin assured the deputation that he approached them with an unbiassed mind, and was quite open to further information. The Rajah Rampal Singh bore testimony to the feelings of gratitude and good will that had been called forth among the natives of India by Lord Ripon's policy, and assured Lord Dufferin that it was in his power to foster those sentiments by pursuing a policy of justice and conciliation, and thus to unite both peoples in firm and loyal attachment to the Crown. Major Evans Bell advocated a policy of utilizing, under Imperial authority, whatever military forces the native States possessed, instead of the present policy of "watching," which involved a large addition to the Imperial forces. Mr. W. Martin Wood expressed the hope that as Viceroy his Excellency would always have regard to the claims and interests of Western and Southern India. One of the chief difficulties in connexion with India was the poverty of the masses of the population and the general impecuniosity of the country. To make any large reduction in the home charges paid by the Government of India might not be practicable; he believed that every earnest Anglo-Indian statesmen wouldconstantly aim at lessening them, especially unproductive military charges, so constantly liable to enhancement by pressure from the patronage and spending department in England. But there was one easy method of lessening the pressure of those charges, that was by the vigorous prosecution of productive public works by the cheap funds of Europe. In this way the amount of remittances would be lessened, and the funds being employed in India itself, industry would be stimulated and the condition of the people improved. Though extension of railways in India was a popular policy, he submitted that the great want of agricultural India was the storage of water and cheap inland navigation. For public works of this kind all the materials required were in India itself, and though railways could convey grain it was only water that could ensure growth for food supplies and protection from drought. Lord Dufferin expressed his cordial thanks to the gentlemen present for the information they had given him on so many subjects of interest connected with India, and said the occasion had been specially interesting to him, as it was the first opportunity he had had of observing the able and eloquent manner in which Indian gentlemen could express themselves on public affairs. Of course, he could not offer any opinion on what were practically *exparte Statements*, and he would not be expected to do more than assure the deputation that he should carefully study the various questions to which they had drawn his attention, with an earnest, and conscientious desire to fulfil, to the best of his powers, his share of the responsibilities of this country towards India and her peoples.

The previous day Mr. Fred. W. Brearey and Mr. J. E. Breary had an interview with the Earl Dufferin, the first-named gentleman in the interests of aeronautics, his Excellency being one of the vice-presidents of the Aeronautical Society, of which Mr. Brearey in hon. sec. He represented to his Excellency that there were certain districts in India—notably in Assam—where most of the year, according to his correspondent Mr. Peal of Lobsagor, Assam, there are peculiarly steady and regular N.N.E. and W.S.W. winds; that steadily at the same hour each day, especially from November to March the same winds prevail or die off and turn to the opposite quarter in the same direction within a degree or so that the whole of Eastern Bengal is more or less subject to these two winds, and that they evidently extend far into Thibet. Mr. Brearey said that according to his correspondent it would be possible to rise from Sylhat, pass over the Hill plateau, and descend in Assam, thence rising and return to the same flats of open land daily to a certainly a journey that now takes ten to fifteen days. His Excellency said that the subject was a most interesting one, and in course of conversation with Mr. J. E. Breary, who was explaining some plans for a line of railway, in which as a resident in India for several years he was interested his Excellency jocularly remarked that the making of railroads was a great waste of money as we should all travel in balloons for the future.

JOHN BULL'S WOMANKIND.

IN reviewing Max O'Rell's new book the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes :—A *jeu d'esprit* seldom bears repetition, and we do not feel sure that Max O'Rell will make as great a hit—in England, at least—with "Les Filles de John Bull" as he did with "John Bullet son Ile," which ran through forty-seven editions in less than a year. As far as the French edition goes, however, the new book appears in the nick of time, now that Paris is just getting convalescent from a sharp attack of Anglophobia. There will be enough malice left to make every one on the boulevards want to read the book, but not enough to make every one disgusted when he finds Balaam blessing instead of cursing. For, on the whole, Max O'Rell seems to distinctly prefer "John Bull's womankind" to John Bull himself, although he is by no means too exclusively gallant to be at the same time amusing. Here, for instance, is a passage on a subject of slight although of general interest, which will give a fair sample of his style :—

> Flirting is a purely English pastime. In France we do not flirt; we take our love affairs more seriously. It is a very innocent little amusement. I have read in "confession books" belonging to very well brought up girls : "Q. What is your favourite amusement?—A. Flirting." The answer is not in

very exquisite taste, I admit—even from the English point of view; but no one would dream of taking it in any bad sense, particularly (I ought to add) as these confessions are not meant too seriously. Young girls who have drawn upon themselves a few compliments from their partners at a ball will tell you that they have been flirting. Flirting is, in fact, to let a young man understand that he has been remarked and distinguished (as the Grand Duchess of Gerolstein says), to draw him on by a few pleasant smiles and pretty little ways to quit his reserve and push his gallantry almost to the point of a declaration of love. This little game would be very dangerous with a young Frenchman; it is of no consequence with a young Englishman, for flirting means *attentions* paid to a woman without *intentions (c'est avoir pour une femme des attentions sans intentions)*.

A good many people have tried their hands at a definition of flirting. Max O'Rell has a decided advantage over most of them, both in his French point of view and in the nuances of the French language. His account of "sweethearting" (the word is his) is hardly so happy. "Here (he says) we come to love, taken seriously."

"Sweethearts" is the name for two young people who have declared their love, and have mutually accepted each other as betrothed, with or without the consent of their relations. The English word has a kind of rustic perfume in it, and corresponds to our expressions *bon ami* and *bonne amie*. Sweethearting could not exist in France, where the best engaged lovers may only rehearse their vows of love in the presence of a future mother-in-law. To sweetheart in England means to pay court openly, to take one's betrothed among one's friends, to concerts, to balls, to go sentimental walks, more or less solitary, in her company—to take many little becoming liberties with her; in a word, it means playing all the comedy of love only leaving out the fifth act.

Max O'Rell's account of the lover's walk is in his happiest vein; he is speaking here, it should be said, not of the upper classes, but of the bourgeoisie:—

It is a very strange sight in a country where reserve, prudery, and decency are driven to desperation, to see the couples of lovers walking at nightfall, holding each other's hands, waists, or necks—and, in some little-frequented roads, forming veritable processions. The couples walk along slowly, looking languishingly at one another and without speaking a word. As you pass by and look at them, they seem to say: "You know what we are and what we are doing; you have gone through the same thing, sir, haven't you? We nearly need not embarrass each other."

One may be excused for turning next to a passage where Max O'Rell raises a laugh at his own countrymen. "I have always admired," he somewhere says, "the stoicism of young Englishmen" in their love affairs; the following description shows that young Frenchmen are, in a different way, equally long-suffering:—

I have never much admired the way in which declarations of love are made in France. With us the foolish animal has to go on his knees at a woman's feet. With her eyes modestly drooped on us, this little demon of observation makes an inventory of all our smallest defects—of our hair, growing sparser; of our languishing eyes, turned up and showing their whites; of a little wart which we thought concealed. I put it squarely that in this little scene it seems to me we have to play a supremely ridiculous part. If any one of my readers is not of this opinion, let him put this question to himself, "Should I ever think of being photographed in the attitude above described?" I await his answer. They manage these things differently in England. You sit down comfortably, very much at your ease. You have the adored object of your dreams at your side or at your feet, and you can murmur your sweet whispers of love into her ear without ever dislocating your vertebral column. You may even smoke your cigar, without any fear of giving offence, all the time you tell your love and build your castles in Spain. "Then you are something of a pasha," I can imagine some emancipated woman exclaiming. Not at all, madam; it is no question of master and slave: it is a matter "not of slavery but of exalted duty."

Max O'Rell is not altogether laughing in [illegible] sleeve here, as his description of John Bull's [illegible] will show:—

Her mission is to cheer her husband in the comfort of his home, and make him forget the worry, annoyance, and heart-burnings that beset him out of doors in his professional or public life; to provide for him a retreat in the soothing atmosphere of which he can find rest and renovated strength; to do the honours of his house with that liberality, that provident and large-hearted hospitality, which is only to be found in England—such is the mission of the English women. The companions and helpmates of John Bull are beautiful girls, perhaps a trifle too bold virtuous wives, a trifle too much respected; excellent mothers, a trifle too much neglected; above all, women whose ingenious attention to all the minor comforts of existence can turn the humblest cottage into a little palace of order, cleanliness, and well-being.

That is not the whole truth, but it is true so far as it goes, and is therefore one of the pleasantest things in the book. Max O'Rell, by the way, certainly does not fall into the fault he condemns of over-respect, and we can hardly agree with the words of his preface to Mistress John Bull that she "may read this book from beginning to end without finding any indiscreet disclosures."

Max O'Rell does not confine himself to the domestic side of Englishwomen, other chapters being devoted to London beauties, London shop-girls, actresses (among whom Miss Mary Anderson comes in for her fair share of compliments), women's rights, Hallelujah lasses, and so forth. His laugh at our religious sects was not exhausted in his former book, and he goes out of his way in the new one to chronicle a "net profit of fifteen religions for the year 1884." Another miscellaneous topic included in the volume is English pulpit eloquence, of which he has not as a rule a very high opinion, although he mentions one particular sermon in Westminster Abbey by the present Bishop of Sydney than which he never heard any more graceful discourse. Finally, Max O'Rell ends with a lively postscript on politics. His views on the House of Lords are already known to our readers; as for the rest, he is convinced that England will soon have to grant Home Rule to Ireland, and that Mr. Parnell will live to be Viceroy in Dublin Castle.

THE NAVY.

◆

(*London Gazette*, October 10.)

ADMIRALTY 8th October, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870—Lieut E J Bellett has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Comdr.

The Rev F J Odell, BA, has been appointed Chaplain in H M's Fleet.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

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PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 12 per year.

NOTICES.

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DIRECTOR—REV. ALEX. ANDERSON, LL.D.

THIS is a high-class Boarding School, and prepares boys for the Universities, the Public Service and Commercial life. The successes of former pupils have been numerous and remarkable, and many high places have been won in the I. C. S.

The system of training is complete and thorough, and the utmost attention is bestowed on the domestic comfort of each pupil, the school being thus specially suited for the children of parents resident in India or the Colonies.

Attached are extensive play-ground, tennis, &c., giving facilities for cricket, football, and other games.

Prospectus and all information to be had from

JOHN CLARKE, M. A.,
Head Master.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodine" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle

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STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid „
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah*
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kuigaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjec
Mussawud
Siaowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapoor
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney ‡
Sholapur*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

olaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur
Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Godwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*¶
Amrolee
Sion
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallei
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor
Th asra
Pali
Byrehavi
Nariad
Mehmoodabad
Baraiee
Ahmedabad†
Saburmutte
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veeromgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Lu toran
Wadwan

*Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 10 minutes for Dinner ¶¶ 40 minute for Dinner.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
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EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
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Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

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ARRIVED, per s. s. Huzara, two new fashionable circular-fronted BROUGHAMS, by Windover of London.

A few sets of nice English-made single and double HARNESS.

A shipment of bentwood, walnut and ebony CHAIRS and LADIES' ROCKERS by s.s. Madura.

And some GRAM AND GRASS MACHINES.

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ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB, ROSE TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR LOTION, WHITE ROSE, TOILET VINEGAR, ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE,

Sold everywhere.

THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, and CALCUTTA, 1884.

Observe Trade Mark.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
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LIVER COMPLANITS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots. is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to hat produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An Externa Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay, has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONES' CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	5	2 0 0
Small	3	1 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods. Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	0 14 0
Medium	2	0 12 0
Small	1½	0 8 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods)	3	1 2 0
(Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.) IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
EXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 3 0
Small	2	0 18 0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicat		
Large	4	1 12 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK BILLS.............. (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1 12 0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES	4	1 10 0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	2	0 12 0
Small		0 5 0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT...	2	0 13 0
SAND PASS	1	0 8 0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0 10 0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.		0 10 0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0 8 0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS ...	2	0 10 0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT ...	1	0 8 0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT	1	0 8 0
TOWN DUTY BILL	3	0 3 0

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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Italian Champagne..............	Rs. 21 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry..............	„ 52 0	...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 55 0	„ 58 0
Guirand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	„ 33 0	...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 48 0	...
Dry Elite	„ 48 0	„ 50 0
First Quality Dry	„ 40 0	„ 42 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 37 0	„ 39 0
Goldlack, extra..............	„ 42 0	„ 44 0
MOSELLE. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Josephshoefer (still)..............	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer..............	Rs ..	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Geisenheimer	„ ..	„ 21 0
Leibfraumilch	„ ..	„ 25 0
Steinwein	„ 22 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg..............	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Rudesheimer	„ ..	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ ..	„ 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	„ ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Moselblümchen	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 1 0
Niersteiner..............	„ ..	„ 16 0
Hochheimer	„ ..	„ 19 0
Brauneberger	„ 16 0	„ ...
Liebfraumilch	„ ..	„ 22 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg..............	„ 19 0	„ 23 0
Rudesheimer	„ 24 0	„ ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 29 0	„ 32 0
Steinberger..............	„ 29 0	„ 32 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0
Johannisberger	„ 36 0	39 0
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Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne	„ 22 0	Rs. 25 0
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Marsala Wine	Rs. 14 0	...
Do. do. Superior..............	„ 16 0	...
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Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc..............	Rs. 15 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	„ 19 0	...
Chateau La Begorce..............	„ 24 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	„ 13 0	„ 15 0
Haut Canon	„ 14 0	„ 17 0
Margaux..............	„ ..	„ 19 0
From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	...
St Julien	„ 28 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret..............	Rs. 18 0	...
Chateau Romer..............	„ 17 0	...
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s* Brandy..............	Rs. 22 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	„ 25 0	—
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	„ 30 0	—
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy**	„ 36 0	—
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay..............	Rs. 22 0	...
Chamberlin	„ 28 0	...
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	„ 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky***	„ 25 0	...
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer..............	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Lagerbier..............	„ 5 0	...
Kaiser Beer..............	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Export Beer..............	„ 5 8	...
Romford Light Bitter Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 8
India Pale Ale	„ 5 0	„ 3 0
SUNDRIES.	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)..............	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	„ 30 0	...
Italian Vermouth	„ 18 0	...
Do. do. Superior..............	„ 20 0	...
Do. do. Finest..............	„ 21 0	...
Real Italian Oil, (Flutes)	„ ..	„ 6 0
Do. do. Pints	„ ..	„ 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters..............	„ 14 0	...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	„ 15 0	...
Cherry Cordial..............	„ 15 0	...
		Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavit		Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Koruman Brændevin..............		„ 18 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel		„ 20 0
Old St. Croix Rum..............		„ 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum..............		„ 22 0
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles		„ 4 0
Do. do. do. „ tins, First Swiss Brand.		„ 5 0
Do. do. do. „ Bab		„ 5 0
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs. a.
Swedish Butter..............per 1 lb. tin		1 1
Danish Butter, finest..............per 1 lb. tin		1 3
Do. do. ....per ½ lb. tin		0 10½
Do. Prime Preserved ....per 1 lb. tin		1 1
Do. do. ....per 2 lb. tin		2 4
From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG, GOTHA.	per 2 lb. tin.	Per 1 lb. tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)..............	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)..............	„ 1 6	„ 0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ 0 12
Asparagus..............	„ 2 8	„ 1 8
Cut Asparagus in Water	„ 1 6	„ 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage..............	„ 1 0	„ 0 10
Red do. do.	„ 1 4	„ 0 12
Young French Beans in Water..............	„ 0 12	„ 0 7
Cellery	„ 0 14	„ 0 14
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
Asparagus..............	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Cellery..............	„ 0 14	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ 0 14	...
Cut French Beans..............	„ 0 8	...
Small Sausages..............	„ 1 6	...

Nett Cash.

TERMS.

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Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

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Bombay, 8th September, 1884.

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SECOND EDITION
OF THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER,
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
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SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
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☞ The GUIDE for October has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
CALENDAR.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
- Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
- Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
- Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.

THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Tanga Daks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
- Departure of Overland Mails.
- Departure of Inland Mails.
- Money Orders.
- Inland Postage Rates.
- Foreign do. do.
- Foreign Parcel Post.

TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
- Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
- Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
- Ceylon Local Charges.

THROUGH TRAINS—
- Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
- Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
- Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
- Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
- Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
- Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
- Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
- Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
- Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
- Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore, and Allahabad.
- Bombay to Poona, Sholapur Nizam's Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
- Beypore, Madras, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.

Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian and *vice versa.*
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
- Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
- Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
- Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
- Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
- Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednugar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam's Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Baypore.
- Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
- Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
- Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
- Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
- Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
- Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
- Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
- Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
- Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
- Barrh Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa.*
- Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa.*
- Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
- Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
- Calcutta to Nawabgunj Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
- Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
- Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa.*
- Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
- Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.

ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
- Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
- Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
- B. B. & Central India Railway.
- Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
- Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
- East Indian Railway.
- Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
- Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
- Madras Railway.
- Mysore State Railway.
- South Indian Railway.
- Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
- Patna and Gya State Railway.
- Tirhoot State Railway.
- Calcutta and South-Eastern State Ry.
- Nulhati State Railway.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
- P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
  - Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
  - Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
  - Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa.*
  - Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa.*
  - Bombay to Australia and *vice versa.*
  - Rates of Passage Money.
- Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa.*
  - Rates of Passage Money.
- Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
  - Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste
  - Trieste to London.
  - Alexandria to Cyprus.
  - Rates of Passage Money.
- Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
  - Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
  - Rates of Passage Money.
- Anchor Line of Steamers—
  - Bombay to Liverpool.
  - Rates of Passage Money.
- Hall Line of Steamers—
  - Bombay to Liverpool.
  - Rates of Passage Money.
- Clan Line of Steamers—
  - Bombay to Liverpool.
  - Rates of Passage Money.
- The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
  - Rates of Passage Money.
- British India Steam Navigation Co.—
  - Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa.*
  - Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa.*
  - Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa.*
  - Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa.*
  - Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
  - Rates of Passage Money.
- Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
  - Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa.*
- The River Steam Navigation Co.—
- From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debroughur.
  - Rates of Passage Money.
- The India General Steam Nav Co.—
  - Calcutta to Assam.
  - Calcutta to Cachar.
  - Rates of Passage Money.
- Calcutta to Cattak (*via* Chandbally).
  - Rates of Passage Money.
- Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
- Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
- Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
- Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
- Rates of Passage Money.

ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
- Routes from Ahmedabad.
  - Do. from Ahmedabad (Deccan).
  - Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
  - Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
  - Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
  - Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer.
  - Do. from Asseerghur.
  - Do. from Baroda.
  - Do. from Belgaum.
  - Do. from Bhooj.
  - Do. from Bombay.
  - Do. from Dapoolee.
  - Do. from Deesa.
  - Do. from Dharwar.
  - Do. from Goghra.
- Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
- Routes from Kolhapoor.
  - Do. from Neemuch.
  - Do. from Poona.
  - Do. in Kattyawar.
  - Do. from Sattara.
  - Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
  - Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam via Bezoara.
  - Do. from Surat.

ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
- Horse Carriage Dak Association.
- Panjab Van Dak.
- Dak-bearer Service.

ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
- From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
- To Naini Tal and Almorah.

ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
- Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasaoli, and Simla.
- Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
- Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through) Kulu Valley.
- Lahore to Ferozepore.

ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

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POONA .... Treacher & [illegible] and Phillips & Co.
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BULSAR........ Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.
DEOLALEE...... Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
ALLAHABAD .... Railway Station.
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Mortuary Returns—Exchange—Profits of Trade—The Cotton Trade—The Imports—Freights—Jovial Times—Bombay Green—Never Taken—A Sneaker of Bombay Punch—A Home in Bombay in 1694

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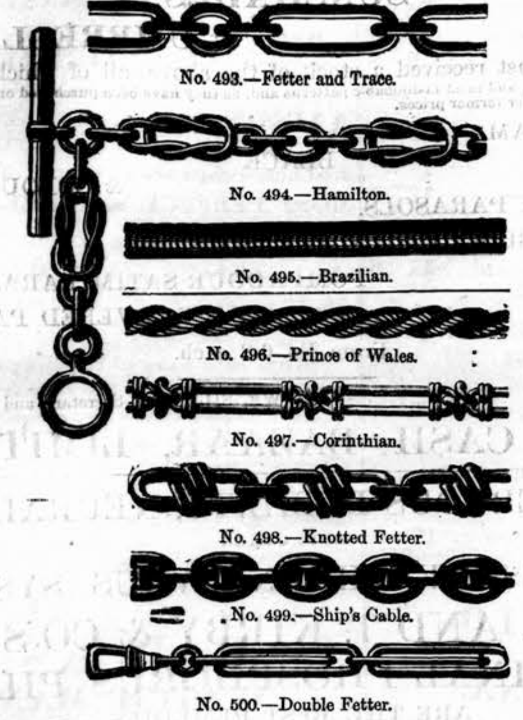

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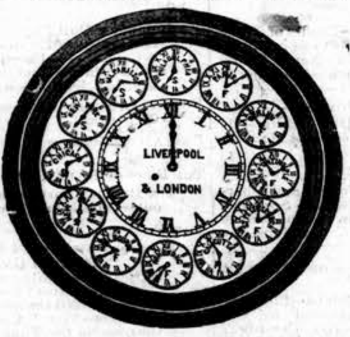

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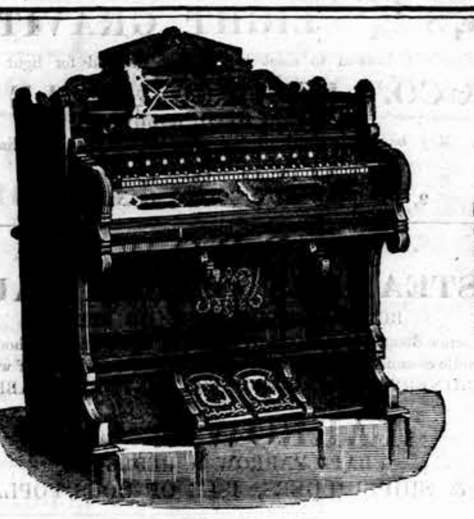

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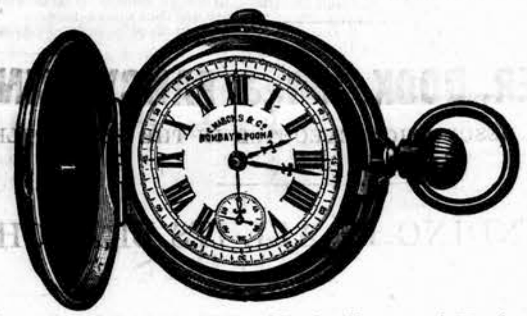

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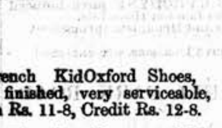

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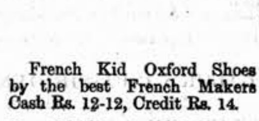

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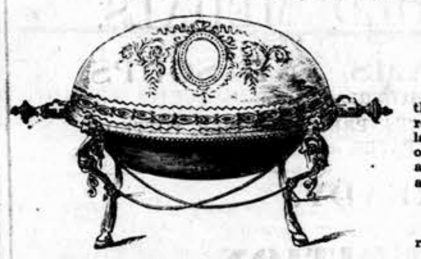

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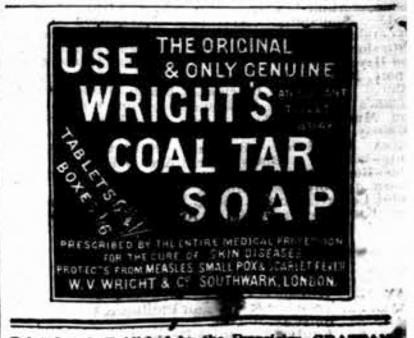

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